

THE FEAST OF VENGEANCE

By KIT DEALTRY.

Author of "The Fatal Kiss," "Sin of Silence," "The Cipher Skull," &c.

CHAPTER XVI. (Continued).

This steamer was a comfortable vessel of about eight hundred tons, which he had contrived to buy on the Tuesday when he had passed through after his flying visit to Paris. He had paid an exorbitant figure for her, but he now reflected, as he glanced up and down her broad spotless deck, he was worth it—worth double, indeed, if she safely rode the seas to San Francisco, whether they were bound. Jacob Mosenbroke was taking him to America. Once having arrived there, his Elkington's services would no longer be required. What guarantee, then, had he that Mosenbroke would not give him the slip and leave him to do the best he could for himself in that unfamiliar land?

He had no guarantee.

An inner voice argued: "Why let a magnificent opportunity slide through your fingers? The hour is yours, if you but choose to take it. If any accident happens to Jacob Mosenbroke, you alone know the contents of his



Dr. Elkington.

scoundrel; at that scoundrel's beck and call, to be ordered here, there, everywhere; and he must not complain so long as his pockets were full.

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Dr. Elkington was the man who had burst in upon Mosenbroke at the hotel on Saturday. He had once enjoyed a fair practice in London, but had been forced to beat a hasty retreat from England on account of some shady transaction in which he had been mixed up.

Jacob Mosenbroke had come upon him in the gay Monaco town not long since, at a moment when ruin was staring the once-reputable medico in the face. He had helped him, and made a note of his name and address for future reference.

Not long afterwards, in fact, not twelve hours, had he sent for him; and from that moment James Elkington's hitherto empty pockets were full.

Like the man he was serving, he was almost conscienceless.

Not even the sight of Dolores' terrified face, nor the sound of her pitiful, pleading voice had power to move him; and when he came up from her cabin he merely shrugged his shoulders.

"She's a bit crazy," he remarked casually as he strolled up to Mosenbroke, "and if she gets an opportunity she'll do something desperate—throw herself overboard or something of the sort. However, she's safe enough for the present. I've given her another hypodermic, and looked round carefully to see that there were no knives or hat-pins or anything for her to play tricks with!"

"I suppose I'd better not show myself just yet," muttered Mosenbroke, impatiently.

You will certainly be wiser to remain out of her room till she calms down," was the rejoinder.

"And when the devil will that be? I'd like to know!"

"Well—one can never tell. She's a hard case, Mosenbroke. She's not like the ordinary run of women."

"If she were, do you think I'd be doing mad things like this to get her?" inquired the other. "Not I. No, Elkington, Dolores isn't like other girls. She's a sort above 'em—even though she did go and marry Aynescombe on the sly!"

"Well," said the other, "of course you know your own business best, Mosenbroke. But in my opinion there's no woman existing worth what you've risked and are risking for this one."

As he spoke he let his gaze dwell on the money-lender's face. He did not like Mosenbroke. He served him for money's sake alone, and he would not have hesitated to betray him if by doing so he could have secured for himself an easy, luxurious future.

Mosenbroke's character was not unlike his own in many respects. It was principally made up of selfishness; but whereas his own face mirrored little of the trait, Mosenbroke's very features proclaimed it.

Throughout the Jew's career not a single had passed unsatisfied, and the harder it was to fulfil those desires, the more did he try to succeed.

He had wanted Dolores from the first, and he had got her. And what better that he had had to pay a higher price than he had ever paid for anything before?

Some day, when time had smoothed things down and made it safe, he might venture to return to England. Meanwhile, a sojourn in another hemisphere would not hurt him, and on board there was nearly a million of money in bright golden coins and crisp bank notes safely stowed away in an iron safe.

Elkington was aware of the fact, pondered a good deal on that money, especially in the depths of the night when he lay in his bunk. It kept him awake for hours at a time. There was something fascinating about the thought that a vast fortune in hard cash was reposing so close to him.

"What do you suppose Capt. Aynescombe will do now?" he asked Mosenbroke.

"All that a man can do without money," replied the other. "And without money he can't do much. Of course, we'll have to take care. But it won't be easy for him to find out where I've taken his wife!"

"They'll cable to all the American ports," observed Elkington.

"Let them. They can't have me arrested for sleeping with another man's wife—at least, not by English law."

"But the—other?" said Elkington, mysteriously.

"Oh—the other?" Mosenbroke sniled as he sent a puff of smoke curling upward. "I don't fancy they'll have enough evidence for me to worry what they'll do about the other. Mrs. Despard can't swear to anything. She didn't see me take Aynescombe into my room. I've got the only important witness here along with me."

The doctor strolled off to the other end of the deck.

An idea was festering within him—an idea which had flitted into his mind on two nights in succession, to be quickly banished.

It was taking stronger hold of him now, however, and he wanted to be alone to weigh it out carefully.

Since his downfall, this man had become one of the worst types of criminals. There was little or none of the honour-among-thieves in his nature.

He summed up his present position.

Here he was, the paid servant of a

tion, being entirely ignorant of the plan of a boat.

Above, the howl and racket and creaking continued, and suddenly in the midst of it there came the report of a gun.

Dolores started, for it had seemed quite close to her. In her fear she clutched the door-handle and turned it.

At the same instant a man came out, brushed quickly past her, and disappeared along the passage.

She had not seen his face. She did not even wonder who the man was, for something else had arrested her attention.

In horrified amazement, she peered into the cabin, and took a step forward.

Jacob Mosenbroke lay huddled up on the floor beside a great iron safe. Beside him, near his right hand, was a revolver.

A cry came to her lips. A thought flashed like lightning into her brain. It was the realisation—the instinctive knowledge that Jacob Mosenbroke had been murdered by the man who had just brushed past her.

But before a second thought could form itself, and while she was still staring down, a hand was placed on her shoulder.

"Great heaven!" said a hoarse voice—Dr. Elkington's voice—"Mrs. Mosenbroke, what in the name of all that's holy have you done?"

She turned. Her great eyes were full of an unspeakable terror that kept her silent.

"You've killed him," said the man, pointing to the body. "My God! You've done for me!"

For Dolores that moment was the epitome of all the horrible sensations she had experienced in the course of her young, eventful life.

Opening her bloodless lips she tried to speak.

Dr. Elkington bent over Jacob Mosenbroke's body.

"Yes," he muttered. "He's dead—there's no mistake about that!"

Suddenly Dolores swung round, her one idea being to escape from the scene.

The man was too quick for her, however, and caught her arm again in a steel-like grip.

"Oh, no, that will never do!" he said, as she struggled to free herself. "You've got to be taken pretty good care of—after this! I was a cursed fool not to lock you in, for I knew well enough you'd do for your husband at the first opportunity."

"Let me go!" screamed the girl.

"Keep quiet—there, calm yourself. Poor girl! You can't realise what you've done, anyhow. Keep quiet and I'll think what I can do!"

"I didn't kill him!" she cried. "Though I'm glad he's dead, I didn't kill him."

"Homicidal mania," muttered the doctor, as if thinking aloud. "Yes, I wasn't wrong in my diagnosis. This proves it."

Dolores gave another frantic struggle. Elkington, still holding the doctor, as if thinking aloud. "Yes, I wasn't wrong in my diagnosis. This proves it."

In doing so he lost the best part of his balance, and in a final, almost super-human effort the girl freed herself and sent him staggering back.

She was out in the passage before he could draw a full breath.

Mad with fear, she rushed along, whether she knew not, excepting that she was fleeing from the ugly, meagre-faced man who had accused her of murder, and who had stated that she was insane.

Coming to a small square space she found some stairs. Up these she flew rather than ran, holding on to the rail, fearing she could not keep herself from falling.

When she reached the top she gave a hurried look around her. There were doors to the right and left of her, doors (only she did not know it) that led to the decks. But they were closed.

But he could not. The past was still a blank, and nothing his kind friends could do or say was of any avail.

Many people had come to the Villa d'Or during those two eventful days—men who vowed they were old pals, and women who had talked to him, so they said, on the very night he had disappeared. But he knew none of them, and their efforts to help him to remember only left him tired and despairing.

Would it be so always, he wondered. Must those bygone years be ever dead? Must he begin life all over again?

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he had not been able to do anything to help him.

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"Oh, save me, save me!" she cried, looking at him pitifully. "Save me from this man!"

"Captain—Mrs. Mosenbroke got out of her cabin somehow," put in Elkington, in a low, hurried, confidential voice, "and as usual she's—well, a bit excited—you understand? But this time I'm afraid she's gone a bit beyond herself."

The captain smiled—a kind, pitying sort of smile.

"You're all right, Mrs. Mosenbroke," he said soothingly. "The doctor's not going to hurt you. Now be a sensible little woman, and do what he tells you."

"But you don't know!" gasped the sobbing girl. "He has accused me of murder, and oh, God! it isn't true, it isn't true."

"Oh, come," began the captain.

"Jacob Mosenbroke has been shot, she went on breathlessly; but I didn't do it. It was some man. I saw him come out just after the shot."

"Mr. Mosenbroke—shot!" The captain's smile faded into a startled expression.

Elkington met his questioning eyes.

"Yes," said the doctor. "I'm afraid it's serious. I was just going to bed when I heard the report of a gun. I ran along to Mosenbroke's room, where the noise seemed to come from, and I found this unfortunate girl standing by the body, the revolver still in her hand."

"My God! I wonder you're not afraid to lie like that!" cried Dolores, looking him straight in the face. "Let go of my arm you—you coward!"

Before she had staggered a dozen steps she came to a door.

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man who was never known, for ere the words were stated at the inquest.

could pass his lips, the door opened, another blast of wind sent them all nearly off their feet, and a hoarse voice roared out something.

Neither Dolores nor the man who helped her understood the whole phrase. The word "rocks" alone was distinguishable to them.

In a breath the captain had gone.

He vanished into the darkness and the wind, Elkington's grip on Dolores' arm loosened, and he, too, fled out.

Dolores held on to the rail by the wall and tried to collect her thoughts.

The door had been left open, and the fury of the storm came in upon her, tossing her fair hair wildly over her face and shoulders, and rendering it almost impossible for her to stand.

What was happening? Why had the captain and the doctor rushed out like that? What had that sailor

done?

Before she could think out an answer the yacht gave a violent lurch, there was an awful grinding crash, and Dolores fell across the top of the gangway, striking her head against the hard floor.

Someone seemed to step over her, then someone else. She heard, as

she lay there, "Save me from this man."

From afar, the voice of Mrs. Dale shrieking and men shouting.

There came another crashing, grinding noise, and a dull, violent thud.

Then silence and darkness swept over her, and she knew no more.

CHAPTER XVII.

In the gardens of the Villa d'Or, a white-haired man sat gazing out over the glass-like bay.

Two hours had passed since he had been brought there by the pale-faced, handsome young officer whose name was Anthony Aynescombe, who had found him almost starving in the pleasure grounds at Nice. And now he was thrust into every conceivable kind of luxury, to which he had been told he was legally entitled.

It was like some exquisite dream, and yet there was reality in it—for everyone in this beautiful villa knew and seemed to love him; they called him by a name which came naturally and easily from their lips—and the dog answered to the mere uplifting of his finger as only a dog that he himself had trained could do.

It was all true, then? Was he Sir Gavin Tregaskis, a famous counsel and prospective President of the Divorce Court? Did he own this villa, a house in London, a shooting-box in Scotland, and all the other sundries that only wealth could give?

He sighed. If only everything did not seem so strange to him, so like a chapter from the "Arabian Nights!"

If only he could remember something beyond those wretched few days in Nice when he had wandered about the streets, homeless, friendless, penniless!

But he could not. The past was still a blank, and nothing his kind friends could do or say was of any avail.

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MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE WEEK'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA.

SIGNOR ZENATELLO'S RETURN.

One always thinks of Signor Zenatello in association with Signor Sammarco, for the two young singers began to make their reputation at Covent Garden together and although as events have turned out, we have heard more of the baritone than the tenor in recent seasons. Those who delight in a beautiful voice and intelligent acting always keep a warm corner in their hearts for Signor Zenatello. He may have something of the defects of his qualities as we were reminded on Friday night when he made his reentry in "Pagliacci," for it might be said that in Candide's great scene he rather overdid the passionate side of the humorist's nature, and descended to sentimentality. But after all one would rather have a suggestion of excess of feeling than the too frequent experience in opera of no feeling at all, and with so many in front a voice as Signor Zenatello possesses he is always sure of his appreciation at Covent Garden. He received at in abundant measure on Friday night. In "Cavalleria Rusticana" Signor Marzà, who was the Turrida, confirmed the already good impression made. His rendering of the drinking song was a notable effort.

Needless to say, there was a decided audience for "Rigoletto," the magic name of Tetzlitz being associated with the cast. The great soprano has before been heard in the rôle of Gilda, and it is hardly necessary now to do more than record a characteristic triumph. Her singing of "Caro Nome" was, of course, a vocal joy, and her acting throughout revealed that intelligence which is so striking an attribute of her stage work. The singers with a powerful dramatic sense are so rare that one may be excused for dwelling so constantly on the acting abilities of Miss Tetzlitz. Mr. John McCormack's Duke was a capital performance, quite the best he has yet given. As for the jester of Signor Sammarco it was, as ever, alike in its dramatic suggestion and its vocal skill, a little short of a masterpiece. Signor Campanini as conductor is deserving of special praise.

HAYMARKET.

"GETTING MARRIED."

"The talk of the lips is foolishness," and that comes up in a word the farce of paradox Mr. Bernard Shaw lets loose upon the playgoing public in his latest stage deliverance, "Getting Married," set forth by its author as a "conversation" its more exact definition should be a wrangle—and couched, moreover, in such unbridled terms regarding the ethical relations of the sexes as certain place the piece in the category of those of his plays. Mr. Shaw himself has specially earmarked as "unpleasant." Marriage is persistently denounced as a sin, immoral, brutish and degrading by an English cleric, uncheked by the statement by his easy-going bishop, who avowing himself to be "avocate diabolico," blandly asserts that it is only right to give the devil his due by letting him state his own case this strangely heterodox. Dignity of the Church has assembled around him in the old kitchen of his Norman Palace a smart set. Prominent among the party is a society lady, who, in plain, undignified phrase, abhors marriage because it leads to motherhood, and also disgusts her because she has to live with a man. Another of the Right Reverend's friends is a middle-aged husband, who rates his young wife's lover to his face for not paying sufficient attention to his lady. The bishop's daughter, averse to become a bride, looks her chamber door and refuses to attend her own wedding, the reason assigned by her through the keyhole being that she is too deeply interested in reading a treatise against marriage to fulfil the promise of her own. The bridegroom, for his part, is quite as ready to cry off, and he does so accordingly. Another wedded dame of the prelate's set frankly avows herself to his lordship as being the "Incognita" of certain amorous epistles addressed to him. The conclusion is unbroken. Assured of her irresistible fascinations, the same married lady exercises them in turn, first by coqueting with a lay minister, then with the aforementioned ascetic clerical celibate. Nobody thinks of taking umbrage at these moral aberrations. Later on, on the course of the three hours' "conversation" of weary talk, talk, while nothing whatever is done, the same lady, without cause or reason given to account for the operation, is hypnotised, apparently for the sole purpose of giving Mr. Shaw a mouthpiece through her unconscious trance of his own notions of what marriage ought to be—a state, as she defines it, from which passion should be eliminated, the wife living as expand of her husband's mental methods instead of being his helpmeet as housewife, a position described as degrading to her.

The bishop not only listens to, but joins in, the wrangle carried on with one woman wanting children without a husband, and another desirous of having two husbands but no offspring. Out of this tedious gallimauve of paradox, setting at naught and reversing not only the elemental laws of nature, but those evolved by the wisdom of mankind through the ages to regulate and sanctify the sexes and safeguard their offspring over this jungle of characters Mr. Shaw, the will-o'-the-wisp of the modern stage, has meandered in the elusive marsh light of his mind, leaving nothing when the gleam goes out of certain fall but a confused consciousness of malarious glare.

The grotesque perversions of humanity, as seen distorted and askance through the oblique strabismus of the Shaw mental vision, were ended with life, though scarcely with

very amusing, and Mr. Weedon Grossmith, as the imperturbable Billy, played with his accustomed clever humour. Miss Edith Titheradge was picturesque as the Charlotte's wife. Mr. Murray Carson and Mr. Hubert Carter brought distinction to the small rôle of the Brigand Chief.

SHAKESPEARE.

"HENRY OF LANCASTER."

It can only be supposed that "Henry of Lancaster," the play which has just been brought to London by Miss Ellen Terry at the Shakespeare Theatre, was mainly written with the object of providing a suitable part for the popular actress. This "romantic drama" by Gladys Unger, dealing with a period of English history during the war of the Roses, owes much to the acting of Miss Ellen Terry. The play shows how Elizabeth of York falls in love with one whom she supposes to be Sir Robert Willoughby, a follower of the Red Rose, but who is really Henry of Lancaster himself. It comes about that the red rose and the white are united, Richard III. is overthrown, and thus the prophecy made early in the play by a gray woman that when the red rose and the white are seen on the same tree, peace shall reign throughout the land is fulfilled. As the gallant Henry, Mr. James Carew was perhaps a trifle over-heroic, but on the whole he was excellent, and Miss Ellen Terry was, of course, all that an actress could be as Elizabeth of York. Two other players are particularly deserving of mention. Mr. Frank Fenton, who gave an able rendering of Richard III., and Mr. Max Monte-oke, who was really amusing as Patch, a jester.

OXFORD.

When one realises how excellent is the all-round character of the programme at the Oxford it is no wonder that the audiences are uniformly large and enthusiastic. Change is the essence of the variety stage, and to the present entertainment, which includes Geo. Robey (who sends the house into convulsions on Shakespeare), Harry Tate in "Fishing," the Polish Bros., and May Marie, who sings her new number, "On the Cliffs of Norway," the latest additions are Wilkie Bard and "Moses and Son." The former makes a welcome re-appearance. With "Zuyder Zee" and "Limericks" he managed to introduce some interesting and topical patter, which, judging by its reception, is quite to the liking of the patrons of the house. Needless to say in "Limericks" this popular comedian in promoting competition finds a profitable venture. Nobody, in his estimation, gives a successful last line, but he pockets the sixpences. The help of a confere in the audience adds to the amusement. "Moses and Son" introduces Fred Kitchen and a company of genuine Hebrews in a trim full of fun and wit, and should continue a great attraction for some time. The bank of Moses and Son possesses a caretaker named Perkins (Fred Kitchen), who, unlike the general run of such servants, is humorous to a degree. The scenes in the piece give Mr. Kitchen full opportunity of bringing forth his powers as a laughter-maker.

COLISEUM.

REANO VERSUS SOUSA.

Mr. Reano, whose band is now delighting audiences at the Coliseum, is a conductor who believes in vigorous methods while wielding the baton; indeed, he may be said to rival the great Souza in this respect. But though his gesticulations may reach the point of antics, his musicians understand these mannerisms, and interpret his movements in a real musicianly spirit, the result being a highly finished performance. The band is equally at home with Tchaikowsky's "1812" and the "William Tell" overture as with comparative trifles. This, it should be added, is the orchestra's first variety appearance. The bandmen are in number 30, and every man, it is said, is an Englishman born and bred. Other items in a well-balanced programme at the house in St. Martin's Lane are Karrow's comedians in "A Smoking Concert," Lee and Kingston, and Anne Doherty, "the Ginger Girl."

CONCERTS.

"BILLY ROTTERFORD'S DESCENT."

Mr. Robert Lascelles, in his new farce, "Billy Rotterford's Descent," which Mr. Weedon Grossmith has just presented at the King's, has put forward by Miss King at her dramatic recital at Steinway Hall. Miss King saw to it that there was no lack of variety either in her own contribution or in that of her associates. She was heard in a number of pieces well calculated to display her prowess both in the lighter and the more dramatic demands of the art of the reciter, and acquitted herself with uniform success. Shakespeare was drawn upon for a scene from "Twelfth Night," and one from "The Merchant of Venice," but perhaps her best effort was in the dramatic sketch, "A Venetian Revenge," by Saville Clarke. The recital given, whose efforts met with enthusiastic appreciation, was assisted by Miss Evelyn Ingleton and Mr. Prosper Burnett. They played most acceptably Chopin's Polonoise for piano and 'cello, and the "Allegretto" from Rubinstein's Sonata Op. 16.

A visit to the Caucasus with the millionaire and his wife is planned, and a friend arranges a capture by brigands during the stay. Billy is to be carried off and held prisoner until the father pays up a handsome ransom, which captor and captive are to share. An easy way, it is thought of, of uniting his purse-strings, but Billy's purpose becomes desperate when Rotterford, his wife refuses to acquiesce. Billy's life is to pay the forfeit, and, after a screamingly funny scene, the desperadoes hurl him over the rocks into a terrible abyss. A way of escape, however, presents itself, and when Billy turns up in Mayfair unshur, his debts are settled by the millionaire. It was all

very amusing, and Mr. Weedon Grossmith, as the imperturbable Billy, played with his accustomed clever humour. Miss Edith Titheradge was picturesque as the Charlotte's wife. Mr. Murray Carson and Mr. Hubert Carter brought distinction to the small rôle of the Brigand Chief.

GREAT WHITE CITY.

OPENING BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Accompanied by the Princess, the Prince of Wales opened the Great White City at Shepherd's Bush the second great exhibition ever held in London, an outcome of the entente cordiale between England and France. Unfortunately the weather was extremely bad, and rain fell for the greater part of the afternoon. But the brilliance of the scene at the opening ceremony triumphed over even the pelting rain, and the Prince had a splendid reception from a huge crowd when from the balcony of the Court of Honour he declared the Franco-British Exhibition open. The Prince and Princess arrived at the Wood-lane entrance to the exhibition shortly after two o'clock, and after being received by

A Distinguished Company

were conducted to the Court of Honour, their entrance being the signal for the National Anthem,

and ideas strengthen the brotherhood of nations, and, in thus doing so, help on the work of civilisation and promote peace and prosperity throughout the world."

NOTES AND NEWS.

THEATRES.

Miss Editha Teiss and Mr. Seymour Hicks are engaged to appear at the Palace Theatre on December 1.

Mr. Fotheringham announces that at the conclusion of the run of "Peter Pan" next year he will produce Mr. J. M. Barrie's "The Little Minister."

A souvenir consisting of an artistic wallet containing a large mounted photograph of the most notable scenes and situations in "Diana of the Bosom" is now on sale 2s. 6d. at the Kingsway Theatre.

Amateur Dramatic performances of "David Garrick," "The Belle of Waterford," and "Victoria Monks,"

Five feet of comic opera," in the person of dainty Grace Hazard, may be seen at the London Coliseum this week.

Several old favourites are likewise "turning out" at Madge Temple, the Daniels, and W. H. Brook in his noted sketch "Astrenous."

Mr. Herbert Dickson and Co. in "A Fair Exchange" a musical version of

"Notoriously Acting in Concert."

Evidence at very considerable length was given as to the clever arrest of prisoners and what led up to it.

About a week ago a well-known Cheltenham tradesman—Mr. Spratt, a butcher—received a letter respecting a meat

contract for hotels. The expected reply was evidently for the purpose of getting his signature, but, as it happened, his daughter answered the letter and signed it. At the local branch of Parr's Bank a cheque for £100 was presented, as well as the signature of the presumed drawer differed from that recognised it was immediately seen that the document was a forgery. A messenger boy, who presented the cheque, said he received it with certain instructions from a lady. The bank made up a dummy letter, supposed to contain bank notes, and the messenger boy was sent back with it.

Under Surveillance.

The sealed package was not claimed, but later on at the Chancery-lane office a telephone message was received to despatch the letter to an address at Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park. The boy was accordingly despatched there with the letter and was followed by Det.-Sgt. McEvoy, who saw all the prisoners and another man waiting about. Jackson got possession of the letter. It was first left at a house where it is alleged one of the men had engaged rooms, and prisoners then walked away together and inspected its contents. They all four stood round, and when the contents were known to be what was expected Jackson shook Fisher apparently in a jocular way and laughed. Directly afterwards they separated, and the arrests were made, and Jackson threw the dummy letter from his trousers' pocket, and as the officer picked it up said, "You must have put it there yourself."—Remanded.

IN THE WEST-END.

ARREST OF ALLEGED FORGERS.

Before Mr. Francis, at Westminster, a remarkable story of arrests by Scotland Yard officers in connection with a forged cheque on Parr's Bank (Chelsea Branch) was detailed. Prisoners well-dressed men, were described in the sheet as Geo. Jackson, alias Chas. Grande, 58, Danish subject; Alfred Anger, 62, "a ship's steward"; and Edwd. Fisher, dealer of Gloucester-Crescent, Regent's Park. All accused are well known in the West End, and Det.-Insp. Ward stated that on another occasion, when the police would be legally represented, there would be abundant evidence that they had long been

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A SOCIETY SINGER

WILL APPEAR SHORTLY AT COVENT GARDEN.

A notable débutante will shortly appear at Covent Garden. Lord Keppel's sister-in-law, Mrs. Cedric Edwardes, has signed a contract with the art of Paris. While Juliette will be a return visit of Baron Harris's Number 1 Company in "The Prince of Pilsen." There are a number of stars, chief among whom is Miss Sophie Harriet, an Australian lady.

Mr. Fred Waring, an American manager, is coming to London to bring out at the Shaftesbury Theatre after the close of Miss Bartet's performances, an English version of M. Bourget's Parisian success, to be called "The Divorce."

Convict 99, a new and original melodrama, specially adapted from the story of that name, will appear at the Empire on June 25.

At the Dalton Theatre this week there will be a return visit of Baron Harris's Number 1 Company in "The Prince of Pilsen."

Mr. Fred Waring, at the Dalton Theatre, when she will give a lengthy repertoire of her classical dances. Other artists who will accompany Miss Allan are Miss Margaret Cooper and Mr. Arthur Prince.

Something novel will be shown at the Empire this week in a demonstration by Frank Long, Onome Sato and Co.

At the Prince of Wales Theatre on Friday, May 20, and for a long time the real value of it is an art of self-defence has been explained intelligently to an audience.

What is described as a complete novella in seven stage chapters in 20 minutes, entitled "The Mystery of the Red Web," written by Fergus Hume, the author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," in conjunction with Newman, will be produced at the Dalton Theatre on June 22.

Miss Queenie Leighton is to enact the principal "boy" in the next Drury Lane pantomime. The restoration of the stage and workshops of the old house directed by Mr. W. H. Dyer will be completed in time for the production of the new autumn drama.

Mr. Somerset Maughan's comedy, "Jack Straw," which is proving such a draw at the Vaudeville, will be shortly sent on tour by Messrs. Lionel Glover and Wood Ingram, who will conduct the orchestra at the Dalton Theatre during his stay in London.

Mr. Fred Waring's arrangements for the remainder of the season are as follows:—

Mr. Coquelin will be the guest of His Majesty's Theatre for four weeks.

"The Merchant of Venice" will terminate on Friday, May 20, and for the last fortnight of his season Mr. Tree has been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Ellen Terry, who will appear with him in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," resuming her part of Mistress Page.

New turns just added to the programme at the Empire include Truly Shattock, the American comedienne who appears in some of her smart and catchy character songs which have already established her fame in America.

Anna Hume has returned to the Empire where she will be accompanied as having appeared in the part of the opera singer in Mr. Gustave Kerner's clever operetta, "Burning to Sing."

A generous response has been made by distinguished artists in all branches of the profession to the appeal for assistance at the matinee which is to take place on Tuesday, May 25, at the Coliseum in aid of the Kensington General Hospital.

George Robey, who is organising the performance, has already received favourable replies from a number of well-known people, and among those who will take part in a really remarkable programme are Mr. Lewis Waller, Mr. Walter Passmore, Miss Phyllis Dare, Mr. Harry Tate, Miss Fred Terry and Julian Rose, Mr. John McCormack, Miss Sybil Arundale, Miss Dorothy Lillian Gish, Little Tich, Miss Ethel Haydon, Miss Ethel May, and Miss Anna.

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Over 2,000 of the 3,000 tickets available for the demonstration at the Lyceum Theatre next Tuesday, to support the establishment of a national theatre as a Shakespeare memorial, have been applied for.

To Build Robust Health

start at the foundation of life and health.

Assist your organs to do their work properly. Food and drink cannot nourish you if your liver is not working right.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion follow if your digestive organs are out of order. Constipation—with its discomfort and danger—results if your bowels are not free and regular.

A short course of BEECHAM'S PILLS will soon put you right and an occasional dose will keep you so.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

will do more to build up robust health and maintain it than any other medicine. They have done this, and are continually doing it for thousands all over the world. If you start now and take BEECHAM'S PILLS occasionally you will certainly benefit to a remarkable degree.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are good alike for man, woman and child, if taken according to directions. They are pre-eminently family medicine—a remedy to have by one in readiness for every occasion where need arises.

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancs.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/2d (6d) & 2/2d (12d).

ELECTION NEWS.

UNIONIST VICTORY IN NORTH SHROPSHIRE.

Polling to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Kenyon-Slaney resulted in a splendid victory for reform. The figures were:

Mr. B. Stanier (U.) 5,328
Mr. F. Neilson (R.) 4,377

U. Maj. 851
(No change.)

At the General Election the figures were: Stanier (U.) 4,848; Neilson (R.) 2,165.

As Col. Kenyon-Slaney's majority Mr. Neilson in 1906 was only 166. Radicals made the most strenuous efforts to capture the seat. They had Mr. Neilson a strong local candi-



MR. B. STANIER, M.P.
Illustrations Bureau.

date, who was personally popular and had "nursed" the constituency ever since his defeat by the late member. Up to the close of the polling the Radicals were confidently anticipating victory, and were hoping to be able to set against the losses they have sustained all over the country one solitary success. This has not only been denied them, but they have suffered an additional reverse for the Unionist majority has been increased almost sixfold. From 166 the figures have mounted to 951, and this in spite of the unsworn efforts of a more than usually active candidate, and the lure of a vote-catching budget, of which the most was made. Mr. Stanier, the new member, who is a strong Tariff Reformer, has increased the Unionist vote by almost 400; while the Radical poll has decreased by over 300.

In Prison at the Time.

He left the house, but eventually was given into custody, as he was running away. The barmaid swore positively that accused was the man who passed a bad coin a fortnight before, but accused, who gave evidence on oath, said he could not have been as he was at that time in prison. It was true he said he came from Swanley, but the reason he gave was that he did not wish to say in a public-house bar that he was in prison at the time alleged. The jury convicted prisoner, but the Common Serjeant held that it was against the weight of evidence, and in passing sentence of 12 months' hard labour, granted a certificate of leave to appeal. —Mr. Cohen contended the case was one in which the verdict should be quashed, and he appealed for a quashing of the conviction and sentence. —The Lord Chief Justice, after the court had consulted, said the case had been carefully argued, and they were of opinion that the conviction could not stand. One had a strong feeling and hoped very much indeed that the passing of this Act would not lead to any modification or alteration of the well-established practice of the administration of the criminal law —that was the

MONTROSE.—RESULT.

Polling to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. John Morley to the Peers resulted as follows:—

Mr. R. V. Harcourt (R.) 3,083

Mr. J. Burgess (Lab.) 1,937

Mr. A. H. B. Constable (U.) 1,876

R. Maj. over Lab. 1,146

R. Maj. over U. 1,607

In 1906 the figures were Morley (R.), 1,906; Sproat (U.), 1,922; R. Maj. 2,494.

Lord Morley's successor is a son of the late Sir Wm. Harcourt, and before a younger brother of Mr. Lewis Harcourt, the present First Minister of Works. At the C. election of 1907, the unsuccess-

fully contested Mile End, and last March was the unsuccessful Radical candidate at the Hastings by-election, being defeated by Mr. Du Cros.

STIRLING BURCHS.

Polling to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir H. Campbell-Gorman (R.) will take place next Friday. Two candidates have been nominated, viz.:—

Mr. W. Whitelaw (U.)

Mr. A. Ponsonby (R.)

no contest. Figures in 1900.—

Gorman (R.), 2,715; Duke (U.), 2,055

U. Maj. 630.

NEXT GENERAL ELECTION

CHESHIRE (Wirral).—Mr. Lever, M.P. (R.), will not seek re-election.

GLAMORGAN (E.).—Mr. J. H. Gaekel (U.) of Cardiff has been adopted.

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PADDINGTON (N.).—The executive committee of the Conservative Assn. decided by a small majority to re-commend Sir H. Samuel (U.), but it is understood he will decline to stand. The Constitutional Union supports the claims of Mr. A. Strauss (U.), who contested the seat at the General Election. The sitting member is Mr. Gossa-Money (R.).

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY LORD RECTORSHIP.

It is stated in Glasgow that Mr. George is the likely Radical candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University. Sir H. Campbell-Gorman had been the chosen nominee.

PENSIONS AND TARIFF REFORM.

"I haven't the slightest doubt," said Mr. C. A. Vince to a Birmingham correspondent, "that Mr. Asquith's pension scheme makes Tariff reform inevitable. Seventy is too old if the object is to keep deserving people out of the workhouse, and as this means a considerable and almost immediate extension of the scheme, the only way to provide the means is to tax manufactured articles, and generally broaden the basis of taxation."

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Instead of putting forward a de-

tailed amendment on the Educa-

tion Bill, the Opposition leaders in

the House of Commons will support

the motion for the rejection of the Bill, which will be moved to-morrow on behalf of Viscount Balfour.

CRIMINAL APPEAL.

NEW COURT REVERSES JURY'S VERDICT

The first sitting of the newly-constituted Court of Criminal Appeal took place in the Lord Chief Justice's Court, when appeals were heard from the Central Criminal Court and the N. London Sessions. The list contained three applications for leave to appeal and four final appeals. The constitution of the Court was the Lord Chief Justice of England, Justice Chamberlain, and Justice A. T. Lawrence.—The first case taken was that of Thos. H. Williamson, a labourer of Islington, who, at the Central Criminal Court before the Common Serjeant (Sir Alfd. Bosanquet, K.C.) on April 30 was found guilty of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm to Jno. Alfd. Ingham, and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. —Mr. Francis D. Thomas, who appeared on behalf of Williamson, said the case was one in which the court was asked for leave to appeal. Accused, after being sentenced, was appealing on a question of fact. His allegation was that, although he acknowledged an assault he acted purely in self-defence. The parties had lived together in Lanner-st.—The Lord Chief Justice said there was nothing to show that the verdict was unreasonable, or that it could not be supported. It must be understood that the court was

Not There to Re-try Cases

where there had been evidence to leave to a jury which it was proper to leave to them, and upon which they could come to a decision. In this case the court refused leave to appeal. An interesting case followed, one in which leave to appeal had been given on a certificate of the Common Serjeant at the Central Criminal Court, and in which counsel were engaged on both sides.—Prisoner was Jno. Lee, aged 42, a coster, who at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court was found guilty of passing counterfeit coin and sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

—Mr. Hermann Cohen appeared for the prisoner and Mr. Sands represented the Crown.—Mr. Hermann Cohen said the case was one where the certificate was granted by the judge, who disagreed with the verdict of the jury.—Counsel said the prisoner went into a public-house in Hatton Garden, and tendered for a drink a 5s. piece, which turned out to be bad. The barmaid drew his attention to this, and then prisoner paid for the drink with a good coin. The barmaid next accused prisoner of being a man whom she identified as having a fortnight before, passed a bad 5s. piece. Accused denied this, and said that only that morning he had come from Swanley.

In Prison at the Time.

He left the house, but eventually was given into custody, as he was running away. The barmaid swore positively that accused was the man who passed a bad coin a fortnight before, but accused, who gave evidence on oath, said he could not have been as he was at that time in prison. It was true he said he came from Swanley, but the reason he gave was that he did not wish to say in a public-house bar that he was in prison at the time alleged. The jury convicted prisoner, but the Common Serjeant held that it was against the weight of evidence, and in passing sentence of 12 months' hard labour, granted a certificate of leave to appeal. —Mr. Cohen contended the case was one in which the verdict should be quashed, and he appealed for a quashing of the conviction and sentence. —The Lord Chief Justice, after the court had consulted, said the case had been carefully argued, and they were of opinion that the conviction could not stand. One had a strong feeling and hoped very much indeed that the passing of this Act would not lead to any modification or alteration of the well-established practice of the administration of the criminal law —that was the

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AN AUTUMN SESSION.

Premier Declares that it is

INEVITABLE

for we could not then take our place

among the nations of the world.

CANADA'S FUTURE.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT AT A BANQUET.

According to a Reuters message from New York a remarkable scene occurred at a banquet attended by 1,300 Canadians, the majority of whom are resident in New York, and given by the Canadian Club. The chief speakers were Mr. Marcil, Deputy Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, and Mr. Hugh Guthrie, a member of the House. Responding to the toast of "The relations between Canada, Great Britain, and the United States," Mr. Justice Longley, Custom House, said: "I do not think that Canada will always remain a colony. Our relations are so agreeable that there is no tendency towards anything but the best feeling between the Mother-country and her eldest daughter. Even now we have all the rights of a free and independent country, even in matters relating to foreign affairs, but there comes a time when a nation develops such power that it no longer desires to be a colony. When that time comes there will follow a mutual readjustment, and Canada will assume its natural relationship with the Mother-country. Instead of a dependency there will be an alliance, and I feel assured that Canada will aid the Mother-country in her efforts to spread liberty and Anglo-Saxon institutions throughout the world. There will be no thought of union with the United States. It might be to our political interests, but would be foreign to our ideals."

Not Coming Back.

He said he would come back, but he did not do so. He seemed always a bright boy, and never threatened to take his life. Mrs. French, continuing, said after inquiry on the following morning she found that the pair had slept at the girl's sister's house.

"The girl," witness added, "often said she was very melancholy, but she was a nice girl."

Mr. Holsworth deposed to seeing the girl's body in one of the ponds on Wanstead Flats.

When it was brought to shore they discovered that of the youth.

His arm was tightly clasped round her waist, and the girl's arms were tightly locked around French.

Death in both cases was due to drowning.—In a letter found on the girl

CLASPED IN DEATH.

LOVERS DECIDE TO DIE TOGETHER.

An inquest was held at East Ham on Wm. Hy. French, 19, a barman, of Victoria-st., West Ham-lane, and Grace Victoria Coombe, 20, a domestic servant, of Redriff-rd., Plaistow. The lovers were found dead, locked in each other's arms, in a lake on Wanstead Flats.—The first witness was Mrs. Elsie French, mother of the dead youth. Mrs. French, who cried bitterly while giving evidence, said he had been employed at the Nottingham Hotel, Prince Regent-st., Custom House. She last saw him on Sunday. When he left her in the evening he said "Good-night," and kissed her. He was with Grace Coombe, who said she was

not coming back.

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"THE WRONG GIRL."

SEQUEL TO A DAY IN THE COUNTRY.

At Greenwich, Fredk. Whalley, of Hubbard-st., West Ham, was summoned by Harriet Bowdidge, of Molesworth-st., Lewisham, with regard to the paternity of her child. The girl stated that the intimacy first took place on Good Friday last year, when she and defendant went into the country to Burnt Ash. They went into a field, where nobody was about. Subsequently they were in the Brockley Jack. When they went to Burnt Ash he took her by back turns, and told her he ought to have been in church instead of being with her. She had been

alone in the house.

He said he would come back, but he did not do so. He seemed always a bright boy, and never threatened to take his life. Mrs. French, continuing, said after inquiry on the following morning she found that the pair had slept at the girl's sister's house.

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THE WEEK IN WESTMINSTER.

LIBEL IN A LETTER.

ENGINEER AND GIRL.

SEQUEL TO A VILLAGE SCANDAL.

PAINFUL STORY OF A BETRAYAL.

An extraordinary action was heard at the Liverpool Assizes when Mr. Standing, of the Preston Miss, sought to recover damages from Miss Frances A. Carvel, of the same district, for an alleged libel. Mr. Major, K.C., was counsel for plaintiff, and defendant, who did not appear, was not represented. Mr. Major, on the case coming on, said there were certain letters which would have to be read, which would not be very pleasant for the ladies to hear. At this stage a number of ladies retired from the court.—Counsel, proceeding, said he was bound to say he was not at all surprised to know the defendant had not put in an appearance that day. That action was brought not so much to recover damages, but to put a stop once and for all, so far as they could, to the defendant writing.

Scurrilous Letters

almost broadcast; in London, Howks and places adjacent. There had been a regular epidemic during the last 12 months of scurrilous letters written to all sorts of people, generally to women, accusing them of all sorts of discreditable matters. About the most libellous was the one which formed the subject of that action. It had been a little difficult to find out the writer, but defendant had not thought fit to put in an appearance there to deny that she was the author, and say that she did not write the letters. Defendant was a companion and a sort of servant to a lady, and was the actual writer of these letters.

About 18 months ago a very scurrilous letter was written to a gentleman, who took it to his priest, and the latter put it in the fire. Mrs. Gowling, the wife of a solicitor, had in her employ, as a servant girl a niece of defendant. A very scurrilous letter was written to Mr. Gowling attacking him for many things for which there was no truth whatever. The

Writing was Disguised.

With an anonymous signature. It seemed that other people had received similar letters, and when three letters were compared they seemed to be in the same handwriting. Defendant, when visiting a Mrs. Whiteside, was told that Mr. Gowling was going to find out who had written the letters. Defendant said: "Mr. Gowling will never find out." She must then have gone home to write another letter, which was the subject of that action. She wrote this letter to Mrs. Gowling, which was full of vulgar abuse. This began:

"My dear friend, I send you, he will find out who has written that letter to me. What a dog-foot he must be when he knows it is all true. We know that your father is the biggest old scamp in Garstang, and we all know he is bankrupt, and we know that Mrs. — has given you many a meal when you had not a bite to put in your mouth, and bundles of old clothes. Everybody knows you for miles round in Garstang, and we know you are all man-mad. I don't want you to think that I come from Preston as I don't, and all pub in Garstang know what an old blackguard he is. We know he is bankrupt. We know he is a servant. It would be better trying to pay your father's debts than keeping a servant, and she cannot be much to live with scum like you. Nearly everybody knows what a poor fast lot you all were. We heard you were all coming to Garstang for Christmas."

Counsel here explained that a day or two before Christmas Mr. Gowling had said in the presence of their servant, who was

Defendant's Niece.

"Let's go and visit the old folks at Garstang." Counsel reading further in the letter, went on:

And then that Mark Standing's wife is another dog-foot, she thinks it is somebody when we all know that as soon as she gets a place married up she moves. — Check enough for a hundred.

That, said counsel, was a type of the letters which had been written to several people about the place. The object of that action was to bring this woman to book and put a stop to those letters once for all. It was not to try and get damages. A postcard went to the house of Mr. Gowling addressed to the servant, who was defendant's niece. The servant girl made an observation that her aunt did not always "write like that." That postcard seemed to be written in much the same disguised handwriting as the letters complained of. Four or five letters written to a person by defendant had been handed over to Mr. Gowling, and on these being compared it was evident that they were written by the same person who had written the letters now complained of.—Verdict for plaintiff for £25.

"GRIN AND BEAR IT."

BISHOP OF LONDON ON UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Mothers' Union at Westminster, the Bishop of London observed that he had had, in a way, to fight a lonely battle against divorce in London becoming more common than it was, and he believed that in fighting the battle for the sanctity of the British home he had been fighting for the Mothers' Union. While the Church recognised separation where wrong had been done, it had never sanctioned divorce. Where the State uniting it must tie again—not the Church. A bad marriage was

A GREAT MISFORTUNE.

but it had to be borne like other misfortunes, and the Church must not compromise its position. He did not think the Mothers' Union had done its work until it had restored motherhood to its true place in our esteem, as the crowning glory of womanhood. (Hear, hear.) He was one of a family of boys, three of whom were ordained. Those who had not been ordained were the more religious. (Laughter.) He believed his was the best mother in the world, but she was not continually talking religion to them; she lived it. The nation, concluded the bishop, would stand or fall by its home life.

A TALE OF A RING.

At Bow-st. Maude Cooke, 26, a barmaid of Grove-rd., Wimbledon, was charged on a warrant with the fraudulent conversion of a diamond ring.—Mr. Lang Waller, prosecutor, said he was a jeweller carrying on business at Amhurst-rd., Hackney. On February 24 he was with Cooke at Charing Cross Station, and there handed her the ring to pledge for him, having first told her that she could get an advance of £35 upon it. It was arranged that she should meet him at the Piccadilly Tube Station with the money, but she failed to appear.—Cooke, who was stated by Sergeant, Wyborn, to have pawned the ring for £25, was remanded on bail of £50.

it had never been appealed against. Defendant must go to prison for two months.

A NEGRO VOCALIST.

MAN WHOM PRES. ROOSEVELT SHELTERED.

A very singular case, involving questions about perjury, was heard at Manchester. It arose upon a warrant obtained by a young woman named Alice Jones, a tailor's cutter, living in St. Leonard-st., Chorlton-on-Medlock, against Chas. Davis, an engineer, of Sandal-st., Bradford; for disobedience of an order of the court to pay 5s. weekly towards the maintenance of an illegitimate child. The order was made in November last. The American invasion of England will be supplemented this summer by the visit of a rather unique and striking personality. Mr. Harry T. Burleigh, the noted coloured baritone, is to descend upon London and appear for four plays, which is, on account of colour, denied him in his own country. He is coming over expressly on the invitation of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, and he will appear in a great function in London, at which King Edward will be the guest of the evening. Pres. Roosevelt, when he was not already once, at Hanley, been committed to prison for treating a woman in contempt. It was stated to have been made by defendant's advocate, upon proof being given of the child's parentage. Defendant was said to be a

Married Man with 10 Children.

The extraordinary part of the case was that, since she obtained the order, complainant had, it was said, in presence of defendant's solicitor and other witnesses, signed a declaration to the effect that the evidence she had given, and upon which the order was based, was altogether untrue, and that another man (whom she named), and not defendant, was the child's father. This was followed some weeks later by a statutory declaration, made by her before a commissioner, for oaths, to the same effect. These

WIFE ARRESTED.

CHARGED WITH POISONING HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Cleary, a young Irishwoman, is accused of poisoning her husband, and was arrested on this charge on board a liner at New York. She had



MRS. CLEARY ARRIVING AT LIMERICK

Illustrations Bureau.

documents Mr. Judson put in as part of his client's defence—Cross-examined with regard to them, complainant said the statements in both declarations were untrue—Mr. Judson read a letter which the girl admitted having written and which contained statements similar to those in the signed declarations. That letter, she said, was written in defendant's own house, and to his direction. He gave her a draft, which she copied; then, taking both the draft and the copy, he burnt the former and posted the latter (or was believed to have done so). She denied strongly that it was written by her own free will.

Was There Influence?

—Mr. Judson: You say there is no truth in the statutory declaration? It is absolutely wrong. I did not understand what I was doing. He influenced me to sign it. The thing would never have entered my head otherwise.—Asked by the stipendiary magistrate if threats had been used, complainant said defendant had beaten her, and knocked her about. When he seduced her she did not know that he was married and had children.—Did he represent himself to be a single man? He did, not only to me, but to my father and mother too.—She stated further that defendant took her to Morecambe and that her child was born there. They passed, she said, as Mr. and Mrs. Davis. When the magistrate's order was made in November, it was stated, a number of letters from defendant complainant of an amatory nature were put in. They were, as the magistrate said, "love letters." She also told the magistrate that defendant lived with her not only at Morecambe, but at other addresses which she gave, in Manchester and at Stockport.—The defence was a denial of complainant's story. Defendant charged her with having committed

AMUSING APPLICATION BY A BARRISTER.

A strange incident took place before Mr. Horace Smith, at Westhminster. An elderly, well-dressed gentleman, from the collector's table, after bowing to the magistrate, said: I am an Irish barrister, and I have to apply for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Augustine Birrell "for the theft of the Crown jewels in Dublin." The charge is, that Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Birrell, in conjunction committed that theft. I hand up a statement in support of my application. It is a case of circumstantial evidence of a very extraordinary character. I have to go back to the time when Mr. Grant Duff and Lord Kimberley.—Mr. Horace Smith, interrupting, said he would read the document handed up. Having done so, the magistrate said: "You can proceed either by the Attorney-General, or you can present a Bill before the Grand Jury, or you can apply to the Public Prosecutor to take up your case."

NEXT APPLICATION, PLEASE.

—Applicant, disregarding the intimation, asked if there was any reason why the ordinary course should not be pursued. He proceeded: "There are certain members of the Government who are implicated in this, and they will endeavour to corrupt—"—Mr. Horace Smith. I dare say, I have said all I have got to say. I will not trouble you any further, sir. Will you kindly sit down, as I am proceeding to hear other applications now.—Applicant: But I must really ask your worship to hear what the chain of evidence is. Mr. Horace Smith: If you will not sit down, sir, when I tell you I must ask you to leave the court at once.—The court officials moved towards applicant to remove him, and one of them tapped him on the shoulder, saying politely: "This way, sir, please." He left with apparent reluctance.

A TALE OF A RING.

At Bow-st. Maude Cooke, 26, a barmaid of Grove-rd., Wimbledon, was charged on a warrant with the fraudulent conversion of a diamond ring.—Mr. Lang Waller, prosecutor, said he was a jeweller carrying on business at Amhurst-rd., Hackney. On February 24 he was with Cooke at Charing Cross Station, and there handed her the ring to pledge for him, having first told her that she could get an advance of £35 upon it. It was arranged that she should meet him at the Piccadilly Tube Station with the money, but she failed to appear.—Cooke, who was stated by Sergeant, Wyborn, to have pawned the ring for £25, was remanded on bail of £50.

LOVELY BLUE EYES. WORLD OF WHEELS.

THE SERGEANTS AND THE WIDOW.

CYCLING.

Toys for Cyclists.

and explained just what a hardship any fresh burden would be at a time when trade was so bad that motor firms were failing every day. The then Chancellor of the Exchequer evidently paid attention to the arguments so fairly set before him. The R.A.C. have good reason to believe that, should this matter crop up again, an opportunity of being heard again will once more be afforded them by the authorities.

The Nottingham Meet.

My inability to be in two places at one moment—a peculiarity to which, if I mistake not, I allude—seems well-nigh prevented me from attending the meeting itself and the subsequent visit to the Duke of Portland's invitation to the famous Welbeck Abbey, appear to have been most successful, a very large number of members and guests taking advantage of such a good chance of seeing a house rendered doubly interesting by events which have happened so recently. It is to be hoped that these provincial meetings will become more and more popular, for they serve the excellent purpose of bringing the head motoring nation into closer contact and sympathy with its provincial component parts, without the support of which the R.A.C.'s influence would be greatly curtailed.

Brooklands Again.

I am quite sure some people had a good time at the last Brooklands meeting. The motor-cyclists were in great form, and their handicap event created quite as much interest as any of the other races, except the finish of the 90-h.p. sprint, when Resta beat Newton. I would take this opportunity of thanking the Brooklands competitors in future motor-cycle events at Brooklands that they are not the only people in the paddock, and that common decency should prompt them not to go flying round and round the central building and bursting through the crowd—especially when their brake is so inefficient, that the riders feel trampled on the ground seem the only method of stopping available.

The 9-H.P. Riley.

Carrying out the intention of which I wrote a fortnight ago, I made a good trial last week of the 9-h.p. Riley two-seater. In many ways the same as the other races, except the finish of the 90-h.p. sprint, when Resta beat Newton. I would take this opportunity of thanking the Brooklands competitors in future motor-cycle events at Brooklands that they are not the only people in the paddock, and that common decency should prompt them not to go flying round and round the central building and bursting through the crowd—especially when their brake is so inefficient, that the riders feel trampled on the ground seem the only method of stopping available.

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OUR OMNIBUS.

COMMENTS BY NOTABLE PASSENGERS.

THE CONDUCTOR.

Centenarians seem to flourish best in Tipperary. Within quite a short time the deaths have been announced there of no less than three persons who survived a hundred years, the last being Edward Ryan, who died at the great age of 112. The death, too, is recorded this week of the venerable Mrs. Norris, of Preston, who attained her hundredth year last November. On the other hand, Russia boasts, in a non-commissioned officer named Budnikoff, a brave and hearty veteran, who claims to be 128 years old, to have entered the Army in 1797, and to have served for over eighty years, the campaign of 1812 against Napoleon included.

The late Mr. Thomas would have submitted Budnikoff's claims to the severest scrutiny. He would have remarked, no doubt, that in Russia the system of birth registration must have been very primitive 128 years ago, and that ancient warriors, in recounting their exploits, are apt to confuse one campaign with another. He would have demanded documentary evidence, in short, for Budnikoff's statements, and if it was not forthcoming, he would have expressed his complete disbelief in them. Mr. Thomas was nothing if not sceptical, and it must be admitted that he disproved a good many so-called instances of longevity. More especially was he down upon the stock cases of Thomas Parr, Henry Jenkins, and the Countess of Denmon.

These aged people were reputed to have lived to be 152, 163, and 140 respectively. Old Parr, in all probability, passed his hundredth year, but his extra half-century or so cannot be accepted as genuine. No record of his birth is ever known to have existed, though during the last years of his life he became a popular hero, and a biography was written about him in which his life was desperately connected with great events. Jenkins was a person of boastful disposition, and the only basis for the legend of his great age was his own confident assertion. The Countess of Denmon was resolved by Mr. Thomas on conclusive evidence into two, and possibly three, ladies of that title.

The 24th annual dinner of the Playgoers' Club took place last Sunday at the Hotel Cecil, and among the guests present were Mr. Cyril Maude, and Miss Winifred Emery, Judge Parry, and Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C. Mr. Maude, in responding to the toast of "The Drama," advised his listeners with grim humour to be supporters of the Institution, but not as managers.

PIPER PAN.



It must be quite 20 years since I had been to a performance of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," until last Saturday, when I renewed my acquaintance with the still popular opera at the Coronet Theatre, under the auspices of the Moody-Manners' company. I found much of the music charming, and it was a treat to hear "Marble Halls" sung with such great beauty of voice and clear articulation by Miss Rate Anderson, who, however, was in many respects far too "modern" in her impersonation of the heroine.

THE ACTOR.

Respecting the Censorship of plays, the Municipal police authorities have established a committee to act as readers and licensers. The members constituting the committee include prominent authors, high school professors, and artists. Upon any dubious question regarding the production of plays the final decision continues, as it always has been, with the police.

Lovers of the poetry of motion will rejoice to hear that their prime favourite, the graceful Adeline Genée, returns in June to London, and will reappear at the Empire Theatre in her delightful assumption of Swanilda in the ballet of "Coppelia." The exquisite dancer's success wherever she has gone in America has been as complete as it is in London.

It is interesting to learn, as I have done, that the famous Danish dancer practises her steps before a mirror through four hours every day. Owing to this habit of constant training, as Mlle. Genée states, she never feels fatigued. One unaccountable circumstance in connection with her art is that she actually turns giddy the moment she attempts to dance in a ballroom.

Mr. Sydney Valentine is the latest of the many eminent recruits from the regular stage to the variety

many other members of the Royal

I hear that the concert Mme. Melba is giving for the poor of London, in celebration of her twentieth season at Covent Garden, will take place next year. The Australian prima donna will hand the proceeds to the Lord Mayor to dispose of at his discretion. Opera-goers are looking forward to Mme. Melba's re-entrance at the Royal Opera on Tuesday as Mimi in "La Bohème," one of her finest rôles.

WILL WORKMAN.

It is gratifying to know that "hats off" at matinees, the new rule adopted by Mr. Courtneidge laid down on re-opening the Queen's with a revival of "The Dairymaids," has proved quite successful. Ladies now yield on compulsion—the condition on which they obtain their seats—the concession they so long and stubbornly refused to courtesy.

Miss Lena Ashwell's series of matinees performances at the Kingsway for the production of new one-act plays will commence on Tuesday, May 19, with a quadruple bill, consisting of "The Latch" by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, played by Mr. Norman McKinney and Miss Constance Collier; "The Whirligig" by Mrs. Eva Anstruther, in which Miss Marion Terry will appear; "Charlotte on Bigamy" by Mr. E. A. Parry; and "A Nocturne," by Mr. A. P. Wharton.

Intending playwrights, and some, indeed, whose pieces are already acted, might find their advantage in taking a lesson in dramatic construction from the ingenious light comedies of Ludovic Halevy, who at 74 years of age went over to the majority last Friday at Paris.

Residents in the Midlands are complaining through the Press, that Mr. Pinero in his new play, "The Thundebolt," gives a misleading portrayal of middle class life in provincial towns as typified by the sordid characters of his story. But the resolute dramatist is the last man to alter his play once they are produced, as shown by several past instances communicated to the public.

Mr. Leo Trevor's new play for Cyril Maude, now in rehearsal at The Playhouse, is entitled "The Flag Lieutenant." Until this piece is ready for production "Pro Tem." gives place to a few performances on revival of "Toddlers."

The Lyceum management have just

presented to their audience a beautiful souvenir commemorative of the 50th performance of "Romeo and Juliet," which is still filling the theatre nightly as well as at matinees.

The 24th annual dinner of the Playgoers' Club took place last Sunday at the Hotel Cecil, and among the guests present were Mr. Cyril Maude, and Miss Winifred Emery, Judge Parry, and Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C. Mr. Maude, in responding to the toast of "The Drama," advised his listeners with grim humour to be supporters of the Institution, but not as managers.

Suppose we apply the same test to London and place its population at 6,120,000—there that of Berlin—will Mr. Money's Socialistic coadjutor (Mr. P. Snowden) agree that 1,862,700 of them are earning £45 or more per year? Will he agree that the average earnings of 1,862,700 Londoners is £145 per year in Berlin? Will he agree, using the same figures for the United Kingdom, that out of our 44,000,000 people 12,920,000 of them are earning an average wage of £145 per year? And I guess not.

Fortunately, Mr. Money himself supplies evidence to the contrary, as anyone will find who takes the trouble to read his "Riches and Poverty." Now let us look at his figures for the whole of Prussia. The first thing which surprises one is that for Berlin Mr. Money should give the figures for 1906, but for the whole of Prussia (in which return the Berlin figures are included) not later than 1903. Had he have turned to General Swabach's report for 1906, he would have got the figures for 1906, but as my readers will see, they are not to his liking.

On page 6 of that report we learn the following:

Income Taxpayers in Prussia on £45 and Over.

Year. Payers. Aggregate Income. Increase of Tax. per £100.

1892 2,437,000 £236,069,882

1893 4,673,100 £336,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1894 6,000,000 £436,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1895 7,000,000 £536,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1896 8,000,000 £636,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1897 9,000,000 £736,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1898 10,000,000 £836,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1899 11,000,000 £936,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1900 12,000,000 £1,036,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1901 13,000,000 £1,136,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1902 14,000,000 £1,236,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1903 15,000,000 £1,336,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1904 16,000,000 £1,436,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1905 17,000,000 £1,536,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1906 18,000,000 £1,636,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1907 19,000,000 £1,736,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1908 20,000,000 £1,836,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1909 21,000,000 £1,936,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1910 22,000,000 £2,036,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1911 23,000,000 £2,136,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1912 24,000,000 £2,236,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1913 25,000,000 £2,336,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1914 26,000,000 £2,436,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1915 27,000,000 £2,536,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1916 28,000,000 £2,636,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1917 29,000,000 £2,736,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1918 30,000,000 £2,836,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1919 31,000,000 £2,936,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1920 32,000,000 £3,036,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1921 33,000,000 £3,136,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1922 34,000,000 £3,236,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1923 35,000,000 £3,336,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1924 36,000,000 £3,436,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1925 37,000,000 £3,536,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1926 38,000,000 £3,636,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1927 39,000,000 £3,736,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1928 40,000,000 £3,836,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1929 41,000,000 £3,936,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1930 42,000,000 £4,036,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1931 43,000,000 £4,136,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1932 44,000,000 £4,236,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

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1936 48,000,000 £4,636,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

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1940 52,000,000 £5,036,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1941 53,000,000 £5,136,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1942 54,000,000 £5,236,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1943 55,000,000 £5,336,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1944 56,000,000 £5,436,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

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1949 61,000,000 £5,936,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1950 62,000,000 £6,036,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1951 63,000,000 £6,136,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1952 64,000,000 £6,236,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1953 65,000,000 £6,336,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1954 66,000,000 £6,436,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1955 67,000,000 £6,536,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1956 68,000,000 £6,636,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1957 69,000,000 £6,736,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1958 70,000,000 £6,836,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

1959 71,000,000 £6,936,230,634 +22p.c. +80p.c.

WOMAN MURDERED. NOT WANTED HERE.

AN ARREST AFTER LONG ALIEN PREACHERS TO BE EXPELLED.

After a strenuous hunt extending over four days, the police effected the arrest of Albt. Ernest Howroyd, aged 23, labourer, of Middlesbrough, whom they "wanted" in connection with the murder, in the early hours of last Sunday morning, of Laura Hughes, Det. Scott, of Middlesbrough, traced Howroyd to Darlington and ascertained that from there he was making his way north. The officer proceeded to Newcastle, and showed the local police a portrait of the wanted man. Det.-sergt. Winterburn was in Colliewood-st. when he saw a man answering to Howroyd's description and arrested him. When spoken to, the man admitted he was Howroyd, and said he had tramped from Darlington, and had not long been in Newcastle. Later in the day he was removed to Middlesbrough.

A Brutal Crime.

The crime was a particularly brutal one, and resembled, in many ways, the Camden Town murder, which was so much in the public eye a short time ago. It is stated that Hughes, a married woman separated from her



ALBERT ERNEST HOWROYD.

husband—was on the Saturday night seen in a local public-house drinking with a man, whom it is further alleged, subsequently accompanied her home. Later on, cries and shrieks were heard, but as this is not uncommon in the neighbourhood, which is one of the Middlesbrough slums, no notice was taken, although a man was seen to leave the house.

Tragic Discovery.

Early the next morning a neighbour, for some reason or other, entered the house and made the terrible discovery. Lying on the floor, wetting in her own blood, lay the body of Mrs. Hughes. From the state of the room, it was obvious that her struggle for life had been a fierce one, and the reason for the midnight cries was at once apparent. When discovered she was absolutely dead, and the whole of her clothing had been torn off during the desperate affray. The police at first had practically no clue to work on, but subsequently evidence came into their possession which threw grave suspicion on Howroyd, who has been arrested.

The Police Theory.

The theory of the police as to the crime was told in the police court later in the week, when Howroyd was charged with the murder.—The murdered woman (said Chief Constable Kitchens) was 30 years of age, and had been separated from her husband for about four years. She rented a cottage in Argyle-st. For two years a man named Harry Holmes had lived with her. He spent Saturday afternoon in her company and later went with another woman. The two went to the Alexandra Hotel shortly before eight. Howroyd came into the room and paid for drinks. Later Howroyd, Mrs. Hughes and Holmes visited the Leviathan Hotel together. Howroyd left with Mrs. Hughes to go to market. Holmes staying at the Leviathan.

Accompanied Her Home.

Afterwards all three were at the Talbot Hotel together, leaving just before closing time. Holmes left prison and the woman together in the street going towards Argyle-st. I think I shall be able to prove without a doubt, that a man not Holmes accompanied the deceased home, entering the back door. This man shortly after came out at the front door, asked a neighbour for a match, and went back into the house. Some time later screams were heard. In the meantime Holmes had been to the house, but found the doors locked, and went away. Returning soon after he opened the front door and went in. He found deceased on the sofa.

In a Nude Condition.

He lifted her head, covering his hands with blood. Alarmed, he said something to the neighbours, and then went to the police station and gave information.—The house showed evidence of a great struggle. The body was lying with the left side of the head badly battered and numerous stabs on the left side of the throat. Near it was found a glass partly filled with stout, and a bottle with a label bearing the name of the house where prisoner and deceased had last been together. Underneath the body, covered with blood, was a man's boot for the right foot. It was not till Tuesday afternoon that the identity of the man seen with Mrs. Hughes was established. The police visited prisoner's house, and there received a man's boot for the left foot, blood-stained.

A Boot Clue.

That for the right foot was not to be found.—The chief constable said he would prove that the man who left deceased's house was wearing only one boot, and that on the left foot. He would also prove that prisoner arrived home between 12.15 and 12.30 on Sunday morning, and left again the same morning shortly after five, ostensibly to go to work.—Remanded.

A SAD HONEYMOON, AFTER SIX MONTHS. ATHLETE AND GIRL.

DISPUTE OVER THE DOCTOR'S BILL.

NEWLY-MARRIED COUPLE SEPARATED.

A painfully sad story of a young couple's matrimonial intimacy was disclosed in the course of a case heard in the City of London Court, before His Honour, Judge Benthol, K.C. Dr. C. O'Brien Lemon Tree public-house, St. Martin's-lane, Charing Cross, was summoned by his wife for persistent cruelty, causing her to live separately from him. Mr. Whiteley said that the young couple were only married in September last, at Holy Trinity Church, Richmond, and even on the honeymoon, within three days of the wedding, the husband threatened to shoot his wife. They were in Paris at the time, and the wife refused to go to the theatre with her father, a lawyer, at Langley, Essex, and Mr. Wootten, who prosecuted, said the facts of the case were that complainant was a girl living with her father at Hinxton, and she had been intimate and friendly with defendant. Their friendship strengthened into courtship, and the pair were looked upon as an engaged couple by their own friends and relatives during the whole course of the same. The couple met each other on

In the Middle of the Night
defendant got into a violent temper and said he would shoot his wife and himself. On their return to Richmond, where they opened a fruiterer's shop, the cruelty continued. They went to see defendant's father one night, and because the wife did not eat much supper he threatened on the way back in the train to throw her and himself out. In October he wrote a letter, and on the envelope put, "To those whom it may concern when we are dead." Defendant then went into the kitchen, sharpened a table-knife, came back, and said he was going to kill his wife. He had a knife in his waist-coat pocket, and complainant, after a struggle, got it away from him, the servant coming in and putting an end to the scene.

On several other occasions the husband had tried to strangle his wife, and it was a question whether defendant was altogether sane, for he got into **Violent Fits of Passion** and did not know what he was doing. The wife bore out counsel's statement that the party was well known for his success in running circles, and complainant would see him run on many occasions and meet him afterwards. Defendant, having thoroughly won the affections of the girl, intimacy took place of a closer nature. Miss Tarritt was confined of a male child on July 9. When she had discovered her condition she intimated it to defendant, who offered no denial, but hoped to do his best for her, and marriage was suggested. A quantity of letters and postcards had been written in very loving terms, and in some cases there were quotations from well-known poets. These were produced, and one postcard to the girl from Drysdale had several crosses, adding "these when we meet and more if you wish—Laurel," while he curiously wrote on another, "Write address 'planer' next time."

Left it to the Bench.

It was stated that Drysdale had requested a photograph of the child, but though an effort had been made to settle this matter he had at the last moment always failed to appear at a trifling excuse.—Drysdale said that he did not see any chance of defending it so left it to the magistrates to decide the sum. He was unable to say whether he owned any property in Scotland or not.—Mr. Wootten: You have heard your father say there is £1,000 to anyone marrying his daughter? I expect that's where his money's going then. (Laughter).—The magistrate made the order named with £4 13s. costs.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.



DETACHMENT OF THE WEST AFRICAN REGIMENT MARCHING BAREFOOT THROUGH THE STREETS OF LONDON.

Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

OLDEST NEWSBOY.

We reproduce here a photo of Ben Withersden, who claims to be the oldest newsboy in London. He is 80 years of age, and has sold papers in the Edgware-rd. for nearly 40 years, winter and summer. He states he has seen some great changes in his career with regard to newspapers, seeing the birth and also the death



BEN WITHERSDEN.

Photo, Advance.

of a great number. In spite of his great age, Ben can always be seen, hail, snow or sunshine, at his post in the early hours of the morning.

NAMELESS PROSECUTRIX.

STRANGE SEQUEL TO A CASUAL MEETING.

At Bow-st. Jas. Goodchild, 25, and Mary Ann Goodchild, 36, were charged on remand, with stealing a purse belonging to a fashionably-dressed young woman, who declined, as already reported, to make public her name, address, or occupation.—According to prosecutrix's story she met the female prisoner in a wine shop, and accompanied her to her home in Edgware-rd., where they had tea together. She was there introduced to the male prisoner. After tea prisoners and prosecutrix drove in a hansom to Knightsbridge, and afterwards went to Whitehall. On arriving at Whitehall prosecutrix missed her purse, which contained 10s. in silver and copper, and spoke to a policeman. It was alleged that the female prisoner dropped prosecutrix's purse behind her. When it was picked up it only contained two pence, whereas, according to prosecutrix, 10 shillings in silver and copper should have been inside. According to the female prisoner's story prosecutrix went with them to Knightsbridge Barracks to get some money from Viscount "Somebody" who, however, was not there.—Both prisoners said that there was no foundation for the charge, and Det.-sergt. Womack said that they both bore excellent characters.—It was stated that the man had no money when he was arrested, and that the woman had only 2s. 3d. in her pocket.—Mr. Marsham said he was not prepared to say that prisoners were guilty, and discharged them.

SKIDDING 'BUSES.

SEQUEL TO A MISHAP IN THE CITY.

The Court of Appeal, consisting of Sir Gore Barnes and Lord Justices Moulton and Farwell, heard the case of the City of London Electric Light Co. (Ltd.), against the Vanguard Motor Bus Co. (Ltd.).—The plaintiffs sued originally for damage done on June 13 and 25 to an electric light-standard in Threadneedle-st., knocked down by a Vanguard omnibus owing to its having skidded.—Mr. Justice Ridley held that there was no evidence to go to the jury of negligence respecting the accident upon the date last named.—Mr. Roskill, for the plaintiffs, said that his contention was that if a motor omnibus was found liable to skid when the road was wet, it ought not to go out in wet weather. He contended that Mr. Justice Ridley had misdirected the jury, because he ought to have told them that the plaintiffs were entitled to the verdict if the machine was calculated to get out of control.—It was admitted that the cause of the accident was the skidding of the motor omnibus.—Their lordships intimated that, in their view, the verdict was unsatisfactory, and they must set it aside as a whole and order a new trial on the whole case. They also directed that the costs of the first trial and of the appeal should be left to be dealt with by the judge at the second trial.

NEUTRALITY CYCLED FREE.
Any reader of THE PEOPLE affected with Raynaud's disease, will write to The Raynaud's Garden, London, E.C. and enclosing a addressed envelope, Ten 1d. postage free, will receive a free treatment of Neuritis, Hemoptysis and Thrombosis. The powder will assist immensely to bring relief to the suffering in the following diseases: Rheumatism, Rheumatic affections. Obtainable from Chemists, prices 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per box, or direct, post free, from The Raynaud's Garden, London, E.C.

FAMOUS RUNNER AND HIS BABY.

MEDICAL SPECIALIST

SENT TO PRISON.

The streams that wander side by side, At last united find their way to sea. May our two hearts together soon Be united into one.

The above quotation was read in court at Llandudno, when Lawrence Drysdale, the well-known East Anglian flat and cross-country runner, who holds several championships, was ordered to contribute for a week towards the maintenance of the illegitimate child of Sarah E. Tarritt, a single woman, of Hinxton. Drysdale is a Scotsman, living with his father, a lawyer, at Langley, Essex, and Mr. Wootten, who prosecuted, said the facts of the case were that complainant was a girl living with her father at Hinxton, and she had been intimate and friendly with defendant. Their friendship strengthened into courtship, and the pair were looked upon as an engaged couple by their own friends and relatives during the whole course of the same. The couple met each other on

Every Possible Occasion
when business would permit. Defendant was well known for his success in running circles, and complainant would see him run on many occasions and meet him afterwards.

Defendant, having thoroughly won the affections of the girl, intimacy took place of a closer nature. Miss Tarritt was confined of a male child on July 9. When she had discovered her condition she intimated it to defendant, who offered no denial, but hoped to do his best for her, and marriage was suggested. A quantity of letters and postcards had been written in very loving terms, and in some cases there were quotations from well-known poets. These were produced, and one postcard to the girl from Drysdale had several crosses, adding "these when we meet and more if you wish—Laurel," while he curiously wrote on another, "Write address 'planer' next time."

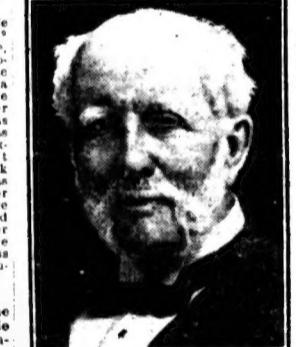
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LATE LORD ST. LEVAN.

AGED PEER PASSES AWAY AT EASTBOURNE.

Lord St. Levan died on Thursday night at the Cavendish Hotel, Eastbourne, where he had been lying ill for some time past. Members of the family had been summoned when it was seen that the weakness of the patient, which had been increasing for a few days past, left little or no hope that he could recover, and they were present when the end came. Lord St. Levan, of St. Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall, the first to bear the title, was born at Clewloe, Cornwall, in 1829, and was thus in his 79th year. He was the



THE LATE LORD ST. LEVAN.

Photo, Russell and Son.

eldest son of the late Sir Edward St. Aubyn, whom he succeeded in the Baronetcy in 1866. Educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1852, proceeding M.A. at a later date, he married in 1856 Lady Elizabeth Clementina, second daughter of the fourth Marquis Townshend. From 1878 to 1882 Lord St. Levan, then Sir John St. Aubyn, represented West Cornwall in Parliament, and for two years following his elevation to the Peerage. He was Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Cornwall, Deputy Warden of the Stannaries, Mayor of Devonport from 1880 to 1882, and a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. For some years he had been honorary colonel of the 3rd (Militia) Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I. The King has sent a message of sympathy to the family. The funeral will take place at Mount St. Michael on Tuesday.

A DOCK ACCIDENT.
A serious accident occurred yesterday at Millbay Docks, Plymouth, where the pier is being reconstructed and covered with iron roofing. Jno. Rowe (Plymouth) and Wm. Dewsden (Devonport) were engaged on top of the shelter hauling up a roll of lead piping, weighing about one hundredweight, assisted by a fellow-workman named Boyce. The rope carrying the roll suddenly parted, and both Dewsden and Rowe fell to the ground, a distance of 20ft., while Boyce saved himself by clinging to the ladder. The two former men were removed to hospital in an unconscious condition. Dewsden recovered somewhat, but was detained, suffering from concussion. Rowe's skull was badly fractured, and he died shortly after admission to hospital.

Recognising the awkwardness of fixing identification numbers of four figures to motor-cycles, the L.C.C. is adopting the novel plan of reserving all the numbers under 1,000 in its new "L.B." series for cycles, and allotting all the high numbers to cars.

AMAZING CAREER.

MEDICAL SPECIALIST

SENT TO PRISON.

The streams that wander side by side, At last united find their way to sea. May our two hearts together soon Be united into one.

The amazing career of Bertram Mortimer, described as a "medical specialist," was told at Clerkenwell Sessions, when he was found guilty of stealing a Gladstone bag from Victoria Station, L.B. and S.C.Ry.—Det.-sergt. Barrett said accused for years up to 1881 was a captain in the Salvation Army at Bath, but he was allowed to resign, and for some time afterwards he went to sea as a sailor on board trading ships. In 1882 he was twice fined for assault, in 1883 was sent to prison for seven days, in 1885 to one month, and in 1882 was fined £3 for drunkenness and assault.

Sentenced for Bigamy.

At Bristol in 1897 he received 15 months for conspiring in an unlawful offence, and in 1899, at Wells, received one year's imprisonment for bigamy. Since his release he had been travelling all over the country calling himself "Prof. Sylvester, medical specialist." His real name was Powell, but he had used various names—Brownie, Fowler, Fox, Lynton, etc. He imposed on people by representing that he had discovered a speciality, a wonderful gold-dust

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE SICK AND ACCIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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AGENTS WANTED.

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16 pages richly illustrated and a
Paper Pattern Weekly for 1d.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Vegetables.

These are at their best when just on the eve of being ripe, and when they have been grown under perfectly natural conditions. Their flavour is never so fine as when they are cooked immediately after being taken from the garden, and should some time necessarily elapse before preparing them, they should be refreshed as much as possible. After being carefully cleaned and cleared of insects and dead leaves, cabbage and greens and such like should be in salt and water head downward till they are put to boil. If to be kept for several days, place the stalk ends of the cauliflower, asparagus, cucumbers, etc., in water as in keeping flowers fresh.

Rules for Cooking Vegetables.

A piece of soda the size of a nutmeg will preserve the colour and help to make green vegetables tender. A touch of sugar is also useful. Put all vegetables into soft boiling water, with plenty of salt; hard water injures the quality. Boil very fast, but do not cover the vessel. If boiled rapidly they are ready when the water begins to sink in the boiling water, and every instant after that spoils them.

The Nettle.

The value of the common nettle is, comparatively speaking, little known; yet, gathered young and boiled as spinach, it makes an excellent vegetable. Also, it possesses wonderful medicinal qualities. The juice of the cooked nettle mixed with honey is a good remedy for catarrhal diseases, and heals sore and inflamed mouths. Bruised nettle leaves applied to the nettle stay a bleeding nose; while an ointment composed of crushed nettle leaves and oil eases rheumatic and neuralgic pains in the joints.

Onions.

Stewed slowly for nearly an hour in broth, onions are tasty and wholesome, especially if they are covered over with a savoury white sauce made of milk, flour, and butter. They are good roasted before the fire in their skins, then peeled and served with salt and a pat of fresh butter. In the words of the poet:

There is, in every cook's opinion,
No savoury dish without an onion.
But, lest your抢救 should be spoilt,
The onion should be thoroughly boiled!

Cheap Stew.

For this will be required 2 lbs. of beef, 4 onions, 10 turnips, 1 lb. of rice, snuff, parsley and thyme, pepper and salt, and 5 quarts of water. Cut the meat in slices, and, after it has simmered an hour, cut it still smaller. Finish by gently simmering two hours on a small fire. Potatoes, peas, and oatmeal may be added. This is an economical dish for a large family.

German Dish.

Put 6 lbs. of the thin flank of beef to 2 quarts of water, and stew for one hour in a close pan. Add the rind of 2 lemons, 1 oz. of bruised cloves, 2 bay leaves, 1 dozen peppercorns in a bag, and some salt; then stew half an hour. Add 12 large sliced onions, and stew till tender. Skim off the fat and thicken the gravy, take out the spices, and serve hot. A very savoury meal.

Welsh Pudding.

Take 1 lb. of chopped fresh suet, add 1 lb. of grated bread, 1 lb. of pounded sugar, the grated rind of a lemon, and the juice of 2 lemons. Mix all together with the whites of 2 eggs. Butter a tin with a lid, put in the pudding, and boil two hours. This is a good family pudding, and not rich.

Gingerbread.

Mix 1 lb. of flour, 4 oz. of butter, 4 oz. of brown sugar, 1 oz. of ground ginger, and some spice. Make into a paste with 2 oz. of hot treacle, shape into cakes, and bake. This is plain gingerbread, but it can be made richer by the addition of more butter, treacle, and some candied peel.

Ice Cream Cones.

Quarter of a cupful of butter, 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup of milk, 1 cup of flour, and 1 teaspoonful of vanilla essence. Make the sugar and butter into a cream, then add the milk slowly and add the flour and essence. Spread this very thin on a greased baking tin, bake until light brown, then cut into large squares and roll up, beginning at one corner. Pinch the lower end so that the cream cannot run out when it melts.

Nut Mash.

Chop up some peanuts and almonds and mix them with a cupful of stale bread-crums and the same quantity of hot mashed potato. Melt a pat of butter in a frying pan, turn the mixture into it, add enough hot water to moisten it, then cook slowly, adding tomato sauce at the finish. This is a favourite luncheon dish in America.

Candied Peel.

Soak the peel of lemons or oranges in salt and water, then in fresh water. Dry them and boil in a thin syrup of sugar and water until tender. Afterwards boil them again, using a thick syrup. When cold, let them dry hard for use.

Waterproofing Leather.

Dissolve half a pint of linseed oil, 1 oz. beeswax, 1 oz. Burgundy pitch, 1 oz. spirits of turpentine over a slow fire, and apply to the leather while still warm.

Elderberry Wine.

Having gathered the ripe berries, boil them for three minutes, or till the skin bursts, and squeeze the juice through a sieve. To each quart of juice add 1 lb. coarse brown sugar, boil for 40 minutes, stirring and skimming constantly. Strain through a cloth, and allow it to stand till nearly cold. Then add yeast and pour into a cask. After fermentation has taken place, put into a clean cask, into which a few chopped raisins have been thrown, and hung up. Ready in 100 days.

The Editor of the Home Page will be pleased to answer any questions relating to the above subjects. Letters must be clearly addressed: Editor, Home Page, "The People," Millfield-lane, Strand, W.C., and each question must be accompanied by a stamp. People's coupon (page 2), with name and address of the correspondent, which will not be published if a nom-de-plume be attached.

A Wrinkle about Clothes.

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THE HOME PAGE

NOTES ON DRESS, COOKERY, TOILET, &c.

DRESS.

It seems to be a thing of the past for a woman under 60 to wear sober, sensible clothes, for the majority of elderly and middle-aged women nowadays wear juvenile garments entirely out of harmony with their matured figures. Of course, there are women who never "grow old," and who, like our beloved and beautiful Queen, retain their slender forms and youthful faces all through life. But take the opposite—the figure which time has used less mercifully, the features which trouble have lined and withered—clothe it in a coquettish little Elton coat and a short, tight-fitting skirt, and then note the incongruous effect!

To dress in accordance with her age, a woman need not necessarily deny herself bright colours or up-to-date modes, for a touch of pale pink, blue, or mauve is never out of place in the right spot. But an over-abundance of colour and tightly-fitting garments intensify the lines of age, besides which they make a stout figure, large waist, and rounded shoulders a dozen times more noticeable than subdued shades and softly-clinging draperies do. Stout people who are getting on in years should avoid blouses and skirts, and have instead a neat gown of one material and colour, preferably black or grey.

The Cape wrap is a very useful and refined outdoor garment for the matron. It is best made in something cool and dust-proof for summer wear, and the most suitable materials are black alpaca or voile. A smart effect is given by the trimming of narrow velvet ribbon and silk cords in front. This pattern is especially recommended for those who cannot bear heavy clothes and yet do not care to be seen in the street without some kind of a mantle or coat, for the sleeves make it delightfully cool and allow a full play of the arms. A very smart finish to the front is the rosette of chiffon; but if this adds too much to the cost, it can be dispensed with.

The Smart coat for younger people is a semi-fitting back and graceful curves around the hips. It needs no trimming beyond its shaped bands, never wear it at all. The only girl who can carry off this trying colour is one with a small, graceful, perfectly-proportioned figure, very fair hair, blue eyes, a pale complexion, and delicate, regular features.

Tweeds, serges, or cloths to be used for making tailor suits or coats should be well sponged before cutting. Place an ironing blanket on a table, lay the material right side down, and then cover with a clean damp linen cloth. Iron the cloth till dry, taking care not to stretch the material beneath; and if this is properly done there will be no fear of the gown shrinking after its first shower of rain—should such an accident occur.

The putting in of a sleeve is often a serious problem to the amateur dressmaker, yet it is not difficult to master. Start at the inside seam of the sleeve, placing it to the front of the under-arm seam. Then fit the

holders and two covers for shaving-pads were cut, while the smaller pieces made covers for several needle-books. Worked with blue flowers all were very pretty. The padding served to stuff the iron-holders. Some of the pockets went to make button bags, while portions of others were used to line a darning-case. From the inner lining, which was of fine linen, two teapot

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IN THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

STORIES TOLD TO MAGISTRATES AND CORONERS.

Court of Appeal.

CURIOUS LAND TENURE.

Some curious and ancient forms of land tenure were disclosed in a case before the Master of the Rolls and the Lords Justices Buckley and Kennedy. Defendants in the case of *Topstake v. Hooper* and another appealed from a decision in favour of plaintiff, given by the late Justice Kekewich. Plaintiff was the Lord of the Manor of Ewhurst, Sussex, and within the manor there were several ancient freehold tenements held by the lord by fealty, suit of court, an annual quit rent, a relief of one year's rent on the death of the tenant, at alienation of the tenement, and a heriot of the best beast of the tenant on his death. On Oct. 5, 1863, one of the ancient freeholds within the manor, known as Capons, devolved by alienation from one Penfold to Richard Hooper, of Cowfold, Sussex, who held the tenement on the terms stated above. Hooper mortgaged the tenement to one Browell. Hooper died on March 26, 1903, without having redeemed the mortgage. On April 4, 1903, plaintiff, by his agent, seized a bay gelding belonging to Hooper for the heriot mentioned in the terms of the tenancy. Defendants, the executors of Hooper deceased, declined to give up the gelding to plaintiff, and plaintiff brought the present action for a declaration that he was entitled to the gelding as a heriot. Justice Kekewich held that plaintiff was entitled to the relief he claimed. Their lordships allowed the appeal, reversed the decision of Justice Kekewich, and dismissed the action with costs.

Divorce Court.

HUSBAND AT THE WAR.

Justice Bucknill had before him the undefended petition of Squadron-Sergt.-maj. H. A. Atkins, now attached to the Staffordshire Imperial Yeomanry, living at Wolverhampton, for a divorce on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with Sergt. J. H. Lavender, of the Carabiniers (6th Dragoon Guards).—The marriage took place at Bangalore, India, in 1895. Until 1898 husband and wife lived together in India. In the autumn of the latter year petitioner, who was then in the 19th Hussars, was ordered to South Africa with his regiment, and they served throughout the Boer War. On his return to this country in 1904 he was given certain information which led him to file his petition. It appeared that while petitioner was in South Africa Mrs. Atkins formed an intimacy with Sergt. Lavender, who was quartered at Bangalore, where Mrs. Atkins was living in the married women's quarters, which she had to leave owing to her conduct. They were constantly together, and in 1903 Mrs. Atkins gave birth to a child. The case stood over for formal proof of the Indian marriage, but his lordship now said he was satisfied with regard to the matter, and a decree nisi was granted.

Guildhall.

BLAMED HIS BICYCLE.

A clerk, Wm. Albert Edwards, 19, of Brockley-rd., was charged with stealing £16 12s. id. belonging to his employers, the Trueform Boot Co., London Wall. According to the evidence accused was given the money to pay into the bank. Instead of doing so he absconded, but subsequently gave himself up to the police. It was reported that he had hitherto held a good character, and it was suggested that a fall on his head of a bicycle had disturbed his brain and was responsible for his conduct. Remanded.

Thames.

WHAT THE POLICE FOUND.

A find of spurious coin was described when Chas. Haley, labourer, of Dept.-est., Poplar, was charged on remand with manufacturing spurious gold and silver money, and further with being in possession of counterfeit money and implements for the manufacture of the same. On the morning of Thursday week, Det.-insps. Divall and Hall, with P.S. Pride, went to where accused lived, and found him in bed. Telling Haley that they had reason to believe there was counterfeit money in the house, and that he would have to get up as they intended to search the place. Prisoner replied, "You won't find anything; you have come a bit too late or a bit too early, haven't you?"

COUNTERFEIT HALF-SOVEREIGNS.

When the rooms were searched the officers found some acid, copper wire, and other articles, but no money, good or bad. Later on, a second search being made, they discovered 13 counterfeit half-sovereigns and 20 counterfeit 2s. pieces. In addition to these the police found a lady containing molten metal, three polishers, two grease rags, a bottle containing cyanide of potassium, some nitrate of silver, silver sand, spoon files, knife, and copper wire. When charged prisoner said, "There is a man who comes here and pays me 5s. for the use of the room, and I and my wife go out while he does it. I don't know him. You know with your experience they never let you know where you live. Of course, I used to see what he was doing, but I used to shut my eyes."—Ins. Divall said prisoner had been previously convicted for uttering. Committed for trial.

Westminster.

AFFAIRS OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The powers of the Registrar of Friendly Societies were exemplified in a summons charging Samuel Brotherhood, of Snelston-rd., Nottingham, with neglecting or refusing to pay the expenses of an inspection into the affairs of two societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, of which he was secretary. Mr. J. Fox, for the prosecu-

tion, said that last year the Chief Registrar prosecuted defendant at Nottingham for furnishing a false return of the affairs of two loan societies, both registered by defendant, who held the office of secretary. The members of the societies had applied under the Friendly Societies Act for the employment of an inspector, and it was on this gentleman's report that

PROCEEDINGS WERE TAKEN against defendant at Nottingham. Defendant was convicted and fined £5, the evidence showing that he had carried on the societies without any proper committee, and managed affairs so that it was impossible to find what the real financial position was. The Chief Registrar had since made an order on defendant to pay all the costs of the inspection, and this he had omitted to do. It was a continuing offence, so that longer default made defendant liable to further penalties. Defendant took several objections to the summons, but Mr. Horace Smith, overruling them, said he appeared to have no defence. He imposed a penalty of £5, to include costs. Defendant: I have no money or goods for distress. What is the alternative?—The Magistrate: Twenty-one days' imprisonment. Defendant: That will settle it?—The Magistrate: I don't know. You are liable to be prosecuted again.

Clerkenwell.

"SMALLEST HOUSEBREAKERS EVER SEEN."

"They are about the smallest housebreakers I have ever seen," remarked Mr. D'Eyncourt when three boys who could not be seen behind the door were charged before him. The geoler had opened the door of the soldiers' well and put the boys in the open doorway for the magistrate's inspection. They were Jno. West, 12, of West-st., Islington; Chas. Bailey, 11, of Sidney-grove, Islington; and Edwd. Bailey, 8, of the same address, and the charge against them was being concerned in breaking and entering the premises of Alf. Kirk, at 135, Copenhagen-est., Islington, and stealing 10 rubber balls and some other toys, value together £26.6d.—Prosecutor kept a stationer's shop, and it was alleged that the boys had broken the window and taken the things away.—Mr. King, an L.C.C. Industrial School officer, suggested that the eldest boy was a fit candidate for a training ship. West had been in a truant school. He had associated with bad companions, and had probably led the smaller boy away.—West's father, however, protested that his son was a good boy. "Can I make an appeal?" he asked, "against your sending my boy away for stealing and leading boys astray?" Remanded.

Marylebone.

A MIDNIGHT SCENE.

The details of a violent encounter with the police at St. Pancras were given when three powerfully-built men were brought before the magistrate. Accused were Rbt. Stillwell, fireman, of York-est., Hendon, who was charged with disorderly conduct, using obscene language, assaulting a police whistle and chain; H. Oliver, labourer, and Chas. H. Lawson, a lance sergeant in the 1st Royal Sussex Regt., stationed at Umbrella, in India, who also live at Hendon, and who were charged with being drunk, using obscene language, and attempting to rescue their friend Stillwell from custody. It seemed that all three men went to the theatre on Friday night and were returning home shortly before midnight when they came into collision with the police. P.C. Willis found them creating a nuisance outside a young ladies' school in Sandall-est., St. Pancras, and when he intervened to stop them Stillwell

CHALLENGED HIM TO FIGHT

and abused him, and eventually had to be arrested. He then struck the officer in the chest, and during the violent struggle that followed they fell several times to the ground. It was at that point that the other two men interfered and made an attempt to release their friend from custody. One of them seized the officer by the neck, while the other one tugged at prisoner. The officer, finding he was being overpowered, took out his whistle to blow for assistance, but Stillwell immediately snatched it away, broke the chain and threw the whistle into the roadway. It was picked up by a boy, and at the request of the officer he blew it, and thus brought to the spot a sergeant and another constable, with whose assistance all three men were taken to the station. A doctor was then called, who certified that Oliver and Lawson were drunk.—Each prisoner fined 10s. or seven days.

Marlborough-street.

THEFTS FROM AN ACTOR.

The thefts from Mr. G. P. Huntley, the actor, were further investigated. Arthur Joseph Jones, 42, a canvaser, of Dean-st., Fetter-lane, and Fredk. Feare, 34, electrician, Leather-lane, being charged with the theft in April and May of three silver forks, three plated spoons, six silver spoons, and other articles, worth about £6, from Sackville-st., Piccadilly. Arthur Ernest Saunders, 28, a licensed victualer, of the "Three Tuns," Great New-st., City, was accused of unlawfully receiving the articles.—Mr. Newton defended Saunders.—The evidence was that Feare was employed at Mr. Huntley's house in repairing the electric installation, and Jones visited him. Feare gave himself up to a City policeman about a week ago, and inquiries led to the arrest of Saunders who, it was stated, admitted having bought the articles from Jones, whom he said he had known in better circumstances. He thought they were his own.—Det.-sergt. Leech stated that Jones, on arrest, said he had been made a tool of by Feare, who asked him to sell the articles to Saunders.—A further

charge of stealing one of Mr. Huntley's overcoats, against Feare and Jones, was investigated.—Det.-sergt. Duggan stated that Feare told him he stole the coat, but Jones declared he had nothing to do with it.—Mr. Newton said that Saunders bore an irreproachable character, and many witnesses could testify to that fact.—Mr. Mead discharged Saunders, but Jones and Feare were each sentenced to three months' hard labour.

West London.

CLEVERLY CAUGHT.

The story of a clever capture was told when Thos. Beardon, 31, shoemaker, and Wm. McCarthy, 31, labourer, were charged with breaking into 438, Uxbridge-est., Shepherd's Bush, and stealing a gold watch and chain, three gold rings, a gold bracelet, a silver watch, and other articles of the total value of £30, belonging to Geo. Francis, a draper.—P.C. Chisholm said he saw prisoner going from one shop to another on Wormwood Scrubs in the early hours of Friday morning. He and P.C. Reilly went up to the shop, and witness, looking through a hole in the shed, saw Beardon with the silver-plate in his hand and McCarthy sorting out some jewellery. When he arrested McCarthy, Beardon being arrested by P.C. Reilly, prisoner said, "I'll have a cut at it; if you use a stick I'll blow your brains out. It's hard luck when we got so far." All the way to the station prisoner tried to escape, but witness held him. On being searched the gold watch and chain and other jewellery was found on accused.—Remanded.

Old-street.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

According to the wife, Jno. Burke and his spouse have lived happily for years, and without a serious rift in the domestic life, until Friday night, when he arrived home at 127, Armoury-st., Bow, an unlocated street. After sitting quietly in his armchair for some moments, Burke is alleged to have suddenly jumped up, and, flourishing an open penknife, declared to his wife that "he would do her in." She was nursing the baby, and, therefore, could not defend herself from him. Plunging the blade into the left side of her throat, he quietly closed the knife and replaced it in his pocket. His 12-year-old son ran into the street screaming, and a constable appeared at the house and found Burke sitting unconcerned by the fireside, and his wife with a sleeping baby in her arms bleeding profusely from a wound in her neck. When the wound had been temporarily bound up by the officer Burke exclaimed, "All right, sir, you had better take me now, or else I shall do her in before morning." To the constable, "GIVE ME THE KNIFE YOU DID IT WITH," he produced a small penknife, and went quietly to the station, where, when charged, he said: "Quite right, sir." The officer said he had the appearance of having been drinking, but he was not drunk. To Det.-sergt. Burton, subsequently, he admitted the deed, and, producing another, and larger, pocket-knife, he said: "You had better take this one in case I do her in altogether." He seemed very excited.—The wife gave him the best of characters as a husband and a father, and said he had only once before assaulted her.—Remanded for medical examination.

Tower Bridge.

JUVENILE PIRATES.

Two Bermondsey schoolboys, Albt. Tanner, 11, and Patrick Bowen, 9, were charged with stealing three wooden gratings, value 30s., from the barge Kit, lying at Coventry Wharf, Horsleydown.—P.S. Knight said that he and P.C. Moody of the Thames Police, were on duty in a police-galley on Friday evening, and caught prisoners in the act of destroying the gratings and removing the fragments for firewood.—Edw. West, for the bargeowners, Messrs. W. Balchin (Jtd.), said they were constantly sustaining similar damage and loss.—Mr. Westcott, industrial schools' officer, stated that Tanner had been charged in the City, and Bowen had been taken home by witness from the Borough Market.—Remanded.

Stratford.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.

At the instance of the Treasury Florence Perry, 21, a servant, of Preston-est., Leytonstone, was charged on remand with the wilful murder of her newly-born male child on April 15.—The birth of the child had been concealed, and at the inquest a verdict of wilful murder was recorded against prisoner, who at that time was a patient at Whipple Cross Infirmary. She was not arrested till May 4.—Mr. Frayling, for the Treasury, said that the girl's mistress was ill, and unable to attend the court, and as he had not had time to carefully look through the coroner's depositions, he must ask for a remand.—Remanded.

Lambeth.

A RAID AT STOCKWELL.

A raid on premises alleged to have been used for betting was described when Jas. Clemson, 55, a leather dresser, of South Lambeth-est., Wm. Smith, 31, a labourer, of Luton-st., Stockwell-est., Harry Antenbrin, 54, a hawker, of Bowton House, Newington Butts; and Thos. Brown, 39, a stableman, of Sidney-st., Stockwell-est., alleged to be a coach-house at Swan Mews for unlawful gaming or of betting with persons resorting thereto.—Antenbrin and Brown were further charged with aiding and abetting in the offence of keeping a betting house.—Clemson and Smith were further charged with keeping and using a coach-house at Swan Mews for unlawful gaming or of betting with persons resorting thereto.—Det.-sergt. Rolfe, W. Division, stated that on Friday afternoon he went to Swan Mews, Stockwell-est., with Det.-sergt. Fowler and other officers. On approaching No. 5 he saw Clemson and Smith inside the coach-house with Antenbrin and Brown. They apparently

RECEIVED AN ALARM, and Antenbrin and Brown rushed out, but were "collared" by witness and another officer. Upon being searched £11 gold, £11 11s. silver, £4 4d. bronze, and one betting slip was found on Clemson. When shown

the betting slip, which was in his vest pocket, Clemson said, "I know nothing about it. Some one has put it there." Sixty three betting slips were taken from Smith, together with a paving-out book and two pieces of pencil. Antenbrin had in his possession two betting slips and £1. 1d. He also threw away a betting slip which was picked up, making altogether three. Brown had 7s., and a newspaper with the name of a horse written on.—Remanded.

West Ham.

SECRETARY IN THE DOCK.

Serious allegations were made against John Bray, 31, a meter-inspector, of St. James-est., Forest Gate, who was charged on a warrant with forging and uttering two receipts for £1 1s. each, with intent to cheat and defraud the National Deposit Friendly Society.—Mr. Woolley (prosecuting) said that for some time past prisoner had been district secretary to the society, and in the course of his duties he was supposed to account for all money once a month. In February, 1907, he submitted vouchers showing that he had paid £2 8s. sick benefits to a member of the society, but it had since been ascertained that the member had never received the money, and that the doctor's certificate, together with the receipts, were forged.—Det.-sergt. Marshall stated that on his arrest prisoner, after inquiring who made the charge, said that it was false.—Mr. Stern (defending) said that his client had been in the employ of the West Ham Corporation as an inspector in the electric light department for 10 years.—Mr. Woolley: I should like to point out that I shall have to prefer other charges on the next hearing. It is only in consequence of misappropriation of money that his accounts were scrutinized, and the defalcations amount to a considerable sum.—Remanded in his own surety of £100, and two sureties in £50 each.

Tottenham.

"HERE'S THE SPLITS."

An exciting police adventure on Friday night was described when John Savage, of Greyhound-est., Tottenham, and Frank Grant, address refused, were charged with attempting to break and enter the house of John Crofts, a cabinet maker, of Hampden-est., Tottenham.—P.S. Woolgar (prosecuting) said that for "procuring" Polly Davis for alleged immoral purposes, and after a two days' trial, in the course of which a number of witnesses were called on both sides, Goodman was convicted, and was sentenced by Judge Rendell to the maximum term of two years' hard labour. Polly Davis was the principal witness, and swore that Goodman, to whom she had been

case prisoners left hurriedly, promising to call again, but they failed to do so. In no case had any plants been ordered.—In the case of the second charge against Stevens, he told the girl that her mistress had already paid him 2s. for plants, and that she was to pay him another 5s., which would be repaid her. Prisoners were arrested by Station-sergt. Benson, after complaints had been received about them.—The bench bound over Stevens and Taylor for six months under the Protection of Offenders Act; Carter was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

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GIRL'S CONFESSION.

SEQUEL TO A FAMOUS OLD BAILEY TRIAL.

A curious sequel to an Old Bailey trial came before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House yesterday, when Polly Davis, 18, a stylishly-dressed and good-looking young woman, of 13, Gloucester-buildings, Whitechapel, was charged with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury during the hearing of a charge of alleged procuration of the Old Bailey in January, 1907.—Mr. Margate said the case was something remarkable one. Goodman was indicted for "procuring" Polly Davis for alleged immoral purposes, and, after a two days' trial, in the course of which a number of witnesses were called on both sides, Goodman was convicted, and was sentenced by Judge Rendell to the maximum term of two years' hard labour. Polly Davis was the principal witness, and swore that Goodman, to whom she had been

NEW CURE FOR DEAFNESS.

A gentleman who has cured himself, after suffering for 14 years, from deafness and noises in the head, will be pleased to forward particulars of his remedy to all readers of "The People" post-free.—Address, H. Clinton, 12, Ambley House, 35, Waterloo-road, London, S.E. [Advt.]

A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a remedy for disease to which few of them really respond and which few of them respond to any treatment. It is a simple and easily administered treatment which few of them respond to any treatment. It is a simple and easily administered treatment which few of them respond to any treatment.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY.

To throw off these morbid feelings and as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,

TERAPION NO. 3,

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions will the shattered health be restored.

OUR IMPERIAL SERVICES

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND CIVILIAN.

THE LOWER DECK.

The Shipbuilding Lock-Out.

The lock-out in the shipbuilding yards on the Clyde, and at Barrow, Sunderland, Birkenhead, Grimsby and Hull, has been a serious bad business both for the shipyards and the Navy. May is soon to settle. Naval ships are not involved in the stoppages at all the ports named above, but on the Clyde, at Barrow, and at Birkenhead, many ships are built, and a strike or lock-out at the private shipbuilding establishments "in these ports must inevitably delay our naval programme, which is cut for two days at the present time to permit of delays and protracted delays will assuredly end in hazard our sea supremacy. Therefore, blessed indeed will be the peacemaker who succeeds in bringing master and men together, and sets the anvils ringing in the steel against the cold shipyards. We have come to a lean year, and more on private firms for building our fighting ships during the last 20 years, until, as I have previously pointed out, some of our dockyards have now ceased to build battleships and cruisers, and lapsed into establishments where large ships are repaired only, and not constructed.

Ocean Greyhounds.

The two new Atlantic greyhounds, the *Lastania* and the *Mauritania*, of the Cunard Line, are gradually drawing towards that point in age and work at which they may be expected to do their duty. They have been built down to the sea in ships and do their business on the great waters that a new ship-machinery requires to be run for between one and two years so that the engines may get well "bedded" before the maximum smoothness of working and speed is obtained by the vessel. The named liners are no exception to this rule. The *Lastania* came from New York to England the *Mauritania* did several days' travelling at the excellent speed of over 24 knots for a distance of 2,233 miles. This is exceeding the Government contract on which the subsidy depends. The longest run to-day is 2,000 miles, and far greater anything that previous Atlantic greyhounds have done, as the German ship which held the record for several years had a top run of about 519 miles in one day to her credit. As time sometimes means a great deal of money to the British and American merchants who travel and trade between New York and Liverpool, a speed of 60 miles a day is likely to command their patronage, no matter which national flag the ship flies whose heels are thus much more slippery than her sisters' on the route. But the limit has not yet been reached, as we now have a battleship-cruiser that is reported to have done over 27 knots an hour. When a cruiser can do a merchant liner will sooner or later have to do, and at no distant date we shall have a "four-day" ferry" from Liverpool to New York.

North Sea Flotilla.

The Admiralty have now begun to build up a sea-keeping North Sea flotilla of destroyers to meet the threat of an East Coast against raiders in almost any weather. These destroyers will be of nearly 800 tons displacement, as compared with the 360 tons of vessels of the Thrasher class, which a few years ago were considered very large vessels for the destroyer type. The first of the new and last to join the fleet is the *Cossack*, which hoisted the pennant last week, and can steam over 34 knots, as compared with the 30 knots of the Thrasher. The nominal speed of the Tribal class, however, is only 33 knots, but the contractors have given 200 extra knots extra speed, and the warships are earning these extra grants and doing very well, some of them nearly touching 35 knots. To obtain this speed the boats carry turbine engines, which develop 14,000 horse-power, whereas the earlier destroyers were content with 8,000 horse-power. The speed of the *Cossack* is 33 knots, so that she will be able to get around the coast at a rate that will enable her to overtake any foreign cruiser merchant craft, which had a long start, as the signalmen along our shores in the war stations could keep her company, by means of wireless telephony, as to her whereabouts. The *Cossack* and her destroyers will all be in the North Sea flotilla as they are delivered, and by the end of the year the flotilla which keeps watch and ward along our Eastern Coast will be considerably strengthened by all the group, which will be completed by that time.

Peace Perils.

News is to hand from the Persian Gulf of an engagement of the cruisers *Proserpine* and *Hercules* with a body of pirates in the Persian Gulf. The pirates are important, as being connected with the frontier trouble in India, and bringing home to the newspaper reading public how vitally important is the steady and unceasing naval patrol maintained by the smaller British warships, and how co-operative and unceasing have ever provided good work for British sailors in these particular latitudes, and officers and men almost daily take their lives in their hands when they put off from their vessels in open boat in order to board an overhauled ship. In this particular instance the *Proserpine* was engaged outright, while the other was on active service, and his life is despaired of. Such are the trials undergone by the men who maintain the ever-watchful British eye and the ever-ready British hand on the high seas and the borders thereof. It is a matter to be considered when we are shaping our Naval building programme, for which vessel will ever be required.

Well-Merited Reward.

I am very glad to see that my friends the warrant-officers of the Navy are considering a question which may affect a goodly number of their ranks when they get into the sea and yellow. Many of the men now being promoted to warrant rank come from 35 years of age. At present it takes a warrant officer over 20 years to obtain promotion to commissioned warrant-officer; consequently, if this rule obtains in future—and it may be even worse instead of better—they will only get a commission by the time they have to retire at 35 years of age. But before a commissioned warrant officer can retire as a lieutenant he has to serve three years as a commissioned officer, which will obviously be impossible under the conditions I have sketched above.

Consequently, very few indeed of the young warrant will obtain the coveted rank of lieutenant on retirement, which is so helpful to them, and children should an officer die shortly after retiring from active service. Thus, the condition of affairs is bad enough at the present retiring age, but it, as may be the

case, warrant-officers are presently compelled to retire at 50 instead of 55, then will fewer of them would get a lieutenancy on retiring, even though the Admiralty was forthcoming to grant them the concession so earnestly plead for in their appeal, viz., promotion to all ranks of commissioned warrant-officers after 15 years' service as warrant-officers. This is a matter which requires the serious consideration of the authorities, and is serving but a shadow disability to serve one's country from 35 to 50 years, and then offered and to successfully come through all the difficulties of strenuous Naval service for this long period, surely deserves the eventual reward of lieutenant rank on retirement, even if it cannot be gained while on the active list. Such a reward would be well merited thoughts.

THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN.

An Improvement in the Service.

It is not the least pleasing sign of the improvement in our land forces that according to the figures just issued, only half as many men were sent to military prisons or detention barracks last year as compared with the number thus punished four years back. In fact for some years past crime in the Army has been very rapidly on the decrease, so we have to-day better battalions than perhaps at any time in the history. The idea that the soldier, despite his active movements on the battlefield, was looked upon as a hooligan well are past and gone. There are still, it is true, a very small minority who trouble to exact severe punishment, or when the power lies at their door, to turn those in uniform from places of public entertainment, but happily such cases are very few, and they generally find the reward this conduct earns in the long run. The authorities have done all that is possible to decrease crime and keep the waters from the battlefield.

The custom of inquiring into a recruit's antecedents has answered well and been beneficial to the service generally. But what has been as effective as anything in stamping out bad conduct is the system instituted shortly since of placing soldiers for minor offences in detention barracks instead of throwing them into prison, from which they emerged marked and more or less ruined for future service. In prison the soldier lost all touch with his military duties, whereas in the detention barracks he got on with his drill, his regular work, and the work of the barracks, which may set him up at a time when his moral welfare needs careful watching. We are getting a better stamp of man into the Army altogether. Loafers who enlist, but are not in sympathy with the military life, must pass the barracks tests now, and then, however careful the authorities may be, but the sound leavening in the ranks today of hard working and disciplined fighting men makes for progress. Such figures as have just been issued cannot be shown by any of the large armies in Europe, which should make the civil population proud of us and take even greater pride in the thin red line and exclaim with Kipling: "Thomas, here's my best respects to you."

THE SECOND LINE.

Has Haldaneism Failed?

The vast importance of finding the true answer to this question will be decided by home. It is being argued by those who believe that Mr. Haldane's speculative optimism will yet be justified, that it is too early to formulate an answer, but that the majority of those who have followed sympathetically both the history of the Volunteer Force and Mr. Haldane's bold experiment of reorganising the system will probably think that when six weeks have passed out of twelve weeks allowed to the Volunteers to decide whether they will join the new Territorial Army, the figures available ought with appropriate accuracy, to justify a forecast. Mr. Haldane has done his best to recognise that that unit that had established on May 1, 30 per cent. of its establishment, almost of itself justifies an affirmative answer to the question: "Has Mr. Haldane's scheme failed?" When a few hundred genuine supporters of Haldaneism produce a transfer of 80 or even 60 per cent. of the volunteers to the Territorial Army, would the Haldaneites then dream a 30 per cent. transfer after half the period had elapsed as either encouraging or satisfactory? An examination of the figures will dispel any doubts remaining. Out of 800 units throughout the country, 200 have been so far recognised on the basis of one-third the strength of the 10 units of the City of London brigades (including the cavalry of the H.A.C. and the Royal Army Medical Corps (London) Co's, only one, the Post Office Corps, which is recruited almost exclusively from one great Government department, has been (on May 1) 100 per cent. transferred. Your Royal Artillery battalions only the 2nd have succeeded in getting over one third of their volunteers strength transferred. Col. Dunfee's big battalion of over 1,300, has got a present number of Territorials of 268. Col. Carey Bates, another most energetic Co., has transferred only 164 of his 719 to the 3rd smaller battalion. The London Rifles brigade has transferred 416 out of 465, but the Bournemouth 2nd London Rifles (Lord Roberts' corps), has only secured transfer of 278 out of 806, and the 3rd London Rifles only 265 out of a strength of 807. Of other London corps, the Civil Service Rifles, for reasons not far to seek, has transferred over 800, but the percentage is 20, in 16 battalions, out of 39, well under 50 per cent., and in ten, less than one third the corps strength at the last Volunteer return. The falling off in the 2nd (South) Middlesex, the 5th Middlesex, the 19th Middlesex, and the 4th V.B. Surrey, is significant and appalling, and these must be special reasons in these cases. The South Middlesex (the first enrolled in Middlesex in 1859), had only secured 34 transfers out of a strength of over 700, the 19th Middlesex (Bromley Rifles), only 182 out of 570, and Col. Hume's splendid band the 4th V.B. Royal Welsh Surrey, has dropped about 900 of the 1,191 men on the strength last year.

The Regulars and Territorial Artillery.

For one shall be anxious to see how the Regulars will fare in the construction of the Territorial Artillery when it is completed by Mr. Haldane. That minister will, of course, have to go to the Regulars for many of his officers and men which may reckon with the raised standard of a foot soldier. In the event of invasion, at present there are something under 400 Regular artillerymen on the permanent staff, and sensible order has been issued by the authorities whereby the county associations can enlist artillerymen up to the age of 35, or over 35 when the Territorial batteries. Under these circumstances a good gunner on leaving the Regulars will not have to lay aside the arts of war he has learned at the national expense. No doubt "Bob" will have a word to say about the need for employing ex-Regular gunners more freely with the Regulars for this reason. The matter comes up in the House for discussion next Monday, no doubt, too, he will not show himself over-gratified by the sage remark of the Under-Secretary (Lord Lucas) that, given the King's orders to drive his guns and a picked team from Marx's works to fit them, he would have to have an efficient gunner in a week! Such logic from one who is very largely responsible for the handling of the Territorial artillery is not so impressive as it was doubtless intended to be, and only shows that Lord Lucas is out of tune with the situation. Lord Roberts was probably right that Territorial artillery should be commanded by officers from the Regular artillery, which would be the safest and most satisfactory course to adopt.

Practical Work at Malta.

The Duke of Connaught is making his presence felt in the Mediterranean command. Already—several of my chums at Malta have told me—there has been such busting as the old island has never seen before. The practical man, which has just been carried out there, was instituted by the Duke and conducted under his supervision to test the possibility of throwing an invading force on to the island. There were no transports available, as the Treasury would not sanction the expenditure, so all the ships in the Mediterranean, for purposes of trial, had to be gathered out there, and the covering party was sent to Malta by sea and landed in perfect dark. Three hours without any mishap whatever, to be followed shortly afterwards by the main attacking force, consisting of four battalions and artillery, which will obviously be impossible under the conditions I have sketched above. Consequently, very few indeed of the young warrant will obtain the coveted rank of lieutenant on retirement, which is so helpful to them, and children should an officer die shortly after retiring from active service. Thus, the condition of affairs is bad enough at the present retiring age, but it, as may be the

case, warrant-officers are presently compelled to retire at 50 instead of 55, then will fewer of them would get a lieutenancy on retiring, even though the Admiralty was forthcoming to grant them the concession so earnestly plead for in their appeal, viz., promotion to all ranks of commissioned warrant-officers after 15 years' service as warrant-officers. This is a matter which requires the serious consideration of the authorities, and is serving but a shadow disability to serve one's country from 35 to 50 years, and then offered and to successfully come through all the difficulties of strenuous Naval service for this long period, surely deserves the eventual reward of lieutenant rank on retirement, even if it cannot be gained while on the active list. Such a reward would be well merited thoughts.

The Need for a Commander-in-Chief.

The subject reminds me of a discussion put forward by a Service paper a short while since to the effect that the Army should again have a Commander-in-Chief in place of the Army Council. This is an attempt that has been made to serve but a shadow disability. It is good to note that the garrison of Malta, an island the position of which might give rise to anxiety in the event of a great campaign, is up to war efficiency, and it is certain the Duke will remain so.

Naval & Military Tournaments.

The company of 100 N.C. officers of the West African Regt, which Col. Montague commands and who are to take an important part in the R.N. and M.T. which opens on Thursday next, arrived in London on Tuesday and marched (after a short delay) to Olympia, to the great pleasure of the public.

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Aster County Challenge Cup.

The annual civilian competition between county teams for the Aster Cup will take place at Runcorn on Thursday, June 23, from 3 p.m. The conditions prescribe service titles, N.R.A. rules, 7 shots and one sight at two ranges of 50 and 500 yards. The trophy is a silver salver with a base of 18 inches, and a weight of 10 lbs. The entry fee is to be sent to Mr. H. Price, hon. secy. for Middlesex, 43, Highgate, Cheshire.

Territorial Army Swimming League.

At the annual meeting of the Volunteer Swimming League, now the Territorial Army Swimming League (London district), held at the Queen's Westminster headquarters, Lieut.-Col. Bone presided. The men are very backward in coming forward, and to be perfectly satisfied I don't blame them. If I were a recruit in a royal dockyard or any other works—p—I would not bind myself to any particular branch of the service which I did not like. I hope that every able-bodied man should be able to carry arms, but the War Office is going on now is likely to kill all the enthusiasm in the Volunteer Army. The dockyards are not taking men, and the Territorial Army is not taking men either. The Territorial Army is going on now, and no wonder after the Tipton letter which has been published about the leave which will be granted to Civil Servants for attendance at annual camps. In brief, it means that men will have to do their soldiering at their expense. That is what it signifies, and the men know it.

Pensioners.

I am glad to see that the Committee of the Royal Invalided Fund, who represent the various War Department factories and kindred establishments, are still endeavouring to secure for Government workers a superannuation allowance. For twenty-one years the men have been agitating. During the last period of this time they devoted their energies to the inducing the Government to resist W.D. employees under the Superannuation Act of 1898, the benefits of which were unjustly taken from them by a W.D. circular in December, 1898, and for the last ten years they have been urging on the authorities a scheme in which the workers offer a substantial contribution from their wages in order to obtain pension rights.

TITUS BARNAKE

as may definitely when a decision can be arrived at, but that "the matter is en route" and my mind is at rest.

This official and somewhat fatuous evasion proved too much for Mr. H. H. the hon. gentleman aware that the same reply has been given by two of his professors that eighteen months has elapsed since the matter was referred under the notice of the Treasury. "It is much longer with it like this," he said, "and a royal warrant could only be got in a week." That is the sort of supplementary question I like to see recorded in Hansard. There would be blood in the man who got it, I have no doubt.

Mr. H. H. has been in the service of the Royal Engineers for 20 years, and he is a man of great experience.

CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

WORKMEN FIGHT.
EXCITING ENCOUNTER
NEAR SOUTHEND.

In the Divorce Division yesterday, Justice Bucknall had again before him a petition of Mrs. J. H. Turner for restitution of conjugal rights against her husband, Mr. R. H. John Turner, a solicitor, of Moseley, Birmingham. A peculiar feature of the case rested on the wording of an agreement between the parties, and so on a promise—alleged by the wife—that her husband would take her back after she had spent 12 months in a home at Ashford, Middlesex. The lady alleges that her husband did not keep to that agreement, and she now asked for an order—in evidence she said she was married in 1886, and for a time lived in Moseley. She and her husband lived fairly happily together until 1905, when they quarrelled, and she went to stay at a home at Ashford from Aug. 1, 1905, to Aug. 1, 1906, in consequence of her husband's telling her that she should return home after that time. He then promised that she should return another 2 months. He promised that the children should come to see her, and that everything should be done for her happiness. In June she received an enclosure of a draft agreement, and her husband came down to see her in July to—

Try and Persuade Her
to sign it. She had previously objected to a number of clauses. He thought down an amended copy. He said the agreement might be rescinded at any time by mutual consent, and that it was only temporary in providing for her welfare for the next two years. He said if she did not sign the agreement the children could not come to see her or write to her, and that he would be as disagreeable as he could over money matters. "Of course," she added, "I should not have signed the agreement at all if I had not wanted to see my children, and so I signed it." At that interview some suggestion was made about her return, and she said she had a perfect right to return to him. He replied that "if I did he would have a policeman in and turn me out." From time to time she had seen her children, and they were very much devoted to each other. The reason which led her to go to Ashford had now been "completely overcome," and she had been a "free agent" ever since. There had never been a suggestion of "a permanent separation till her husband made it."

Letter on Behalf of the Wife.
—His lordship, at the former hearing, expressed the opinion that respondent should be communicated with to give him an opportunity of explaining his position in view of what the lady had said.—**Mr. Means**, counsel for petitioner, now said that her solicitor had written to respondent in the terms suggested by his lordship. Counsel read it, and it detailed the above facts, adding:—

It is not possible for you, with her to bury the past and live together again. I am now genuinely desirous of doing so, and anxious to do so for my children. She has now entirely overcome the weakness which contributed to the separation between you, and it would be the best ending of the unhappy matter.—**His Lordship.** A very proper and an excellently expressed letter.

The Husband's Reply.
—**Mr. Means** said respondent in reply wrote:—

So far as her statement is concerned, I set out in your letter as to what took place in obtaining her signature to the document in question I am not in a position to say. At the time I thought I was doing a very good thing, but as I did not allow her to consider a solicitor on her behalf. Under the circumstances, I do not see that any deal can be done by accepting his lordship's kind offer to allow me to come in to defend the petition. I must, therefore, leave the matter in his hands. I have no objection to appear.

Judge's Decision.
—His lordship said that this was one of the genuine cases of an attempt at the part of petitioner to be taken back to her husband. He granted petitioner a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, with costs, the order to be completed within 14 days.

M.P.'S REVOLT.

MR. WHITBREAD DECLINES TO BE DICTATED TO.

Mr. H. Whitbread, Radical, M.P. for S. Hants, whose opposition to the Licensing Bill is disapproved by some members of the Liberal executive, has informed that body that his resignation can be placed in their hands as far as they like to intimate that they are prepared to accept it. Addressing constituents at Huntingdon, Mr. Whitbread justified his opposition to the Bill, and said he was not a mere cheap labourer, and he deserved to be kept in a compound to stand out to rote exactly as he was.

THE EXECUTIVE GIVE WAY.
—Yesterday, at Headington, Mr. J. Lunnon was sentenced to six months' hard labour for assaulting his wife, Margaret Lunnon. It was alleged that defendant had punched complainant, blinded her eyes, kicked her, and bruised her, whilst teeth marks were traced in many places. The wife, whilst in the witness-box, was on several occasions on the verge of collapse. She looked exceedingly ill and weak, and was hardly able to stand.

WOMEN UNIONISTS AT OXFORD
—The Duke of Marlborough presided this afternoon at a largely attended meeting at Oxford of the City and County Branch of the Women's Unionist and Tenth Reform Association. His Grace spoke of the rapid advance which was being made by the association, and invited the members to hold a demonstration in Blenheim Park during the summer. Addressers were also determined by the Hon. Mrs. Ivor Maxe, chairman of the Central Committee, and Mr. A. Hamersley, prospective Unionist candidate for Mid-Oxon.

WIDE AWAKE, BUT WON'T ANSWER."
—Yesterday, at Poplar, Mr. Barker held an inquest on Wm. J. Clarke, 44, hairdresser, of Brook-st. A step-daughter was in the habit of sending a little girl with some dinner to deceased every day. On Wednesday she went as usual, but returned and said, "He's wide awake, but won't answer." A neighbour found the man quite dead.—The cause of death was heart failure, consequent on pulmonary tuberculosis.—Verdict accordingly.

The Prime Minister, with Mrs. Asquith and the Misses Asquith, is spending the weekend in the country. The Premier returns to town to-morrow.

Last night the King witnessed the performance of "Jack Straw" at the Vaudeville Theatre.

DUMPED HOPS PROTEST.
A GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

DUTY ON FOREIGN IMPORTS DEMANDED.

From North, South, East and West, vast crowds bore down upon Trafalgar-square yesterday to be present at the monster open-air demonstration arranged by the London and Provincial Hop-pickers' Defence League, with the object of calling upon the Government to take steps to prevent any further reduction in the acreage devoted to hop culture in England, and to ask for an import duty to be placed on foreign hops. From Kent and Sussex, from Worcester and Hereford, and from the East and South-East of London, the demonstrators came, moving in locally-formed processions to the Victoria Embankment, whence, massed and marshalled six abreast, they marched to the square, where five platforms ranged

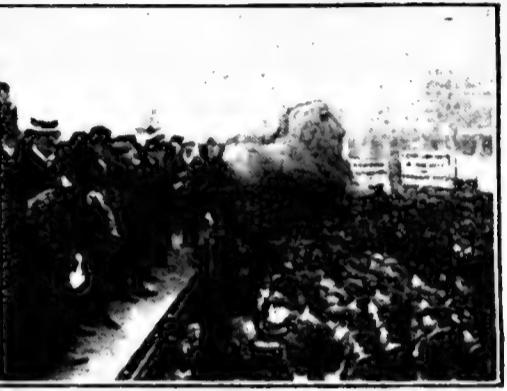
round the plinth of Nelson's Column. Imports. Detachment after detachment marched up with flying banners, until the procession stretched six deep from Blackfriars to Waterloo Bridge. At half-past three, amid cheers, they set out for Trafalgar-square, where a large crowd had already assembled in anticipation of their arrival. Scores of banners with inscriptions varying from a florid skull and cross bones

In Loving Memory

of the Hop Garden of Old England. Two humorous cartoons told the story of the ruin of the English hop industry. Another message read:—

LEEDSBY DISTRICT.

OUR HOP GARDENS WANT SAYING, THAT IS WHY WE ARE RAGING.



THE SCENE IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE. MR. AUGUSTUS JUNIY, A WELL KNOWN HOP GROWER AND BREWER, ADDRESSING THE MASS MEETING. [Photo, London News Agency]

afforded vantage ground from which speakers told the story of the decay of the hop-growing industry in England, and afforded a most striking object-lesson for Tariff Reform.

Over 50,000 Present.

The following is an official estimate of the number taking part in the demonstration:—Ten thousand conveyed to London Bridge in 13 special trains from the Kent and Sussex hopfields; 2,000 from Worcester and Hereford; 40,000 London hop-pickers. That the estimate of 40,000 under the last head is moderate may be gathered from the statement that there are 250,000 hop-pickers in London. During the last 20 years, largely owing to unrestricted foreign imports, 21,000 acres of hops have gone out of cultivation, representing an annual loss in wages of £25,000. Shortly after noon the crowd, which was then gathered in the open space between the Kent and Sussex hopfields, began to assemble, by their very appearance giving the lie to the Radical Free Importers, who, in their alarm, had sought to throw doubt on the genuineness of the agitation.

Significant Messages.

The men from Kent and Sussex assembled in Southwark-st. in a deep column which extended from the Hop Exchange almost to Blackfriars Bridge. Many had already taken their places when the Kent band, with a large detachment of workers, swung up the road with banners flying. Some of these bore the names of the various villages forming the contingent, but at the head was the following significant legend:

OVER 5,000 ACRES GRABBED SINCE OCTOBER IN KENT ALONE.

Another message showed how Free Importers have injured the Kentish industry. It ran:

IN 1870 OVER 71,000 ACRES
IN 1898 UNDER 40,000 ACRES
—DUTY ON ALL FOREIGN
IMPORTED HOPS.

Other Contingents.

Meanwhile the other sections which were to take part in the great demonstration were assembling in different parts of the metropolis. One section left Camberwell Green just before 12.45, and joined with the Borough pickers' procession in Long-st. by St. George's Church. The Hampshire contingent arrived at Waterloo at two o'clock, and the Worcester and Hereford workers at Farringdon-st. at ten. An East End band of demonstrators formed up in Philpot-st. All these various contingents marched to the Embankment at two o'clock, where they formed up for their procession to Trafalgar-square. As they passed through the busy streets large crowds assembled at various points, and showed their sympathy with the men by freely buying the artificial hop favours which were being sold by itinerant vendors.

Chinese Labour.
One flaring banner which attracted considerable attention was as follows:

SHAH HOP PICKED BY CHINAMEN
MADE ENGLAND'S HOP TRADE DIE
THERE'S FIFTY THOUSAND CHINAMEN
MAN.

WILL KNOW THE REASON WHY.
The Worcester contingent bore on high:—

WORCESTER TRUSTS YOU TO SAVE HER
HOP INDUSTRY FROM DESTRUCTION
BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

Another motto as in rhyme, which, however unlettered, puts the case of the London sufferers forcibly.

The rich have many holidays.
But we have only one.
And people have been telling us,

That soon we shall have none
so please try and help us.

For you know 'twould give us pain
If we couldn't go a-jumping
Down in dear old Kent again.

In Loving Memory.

Many of the demonstrators had provided themselves before setting out with specimens of the genuine article, but all wore some emblem of the industry which is being ruined by free

trade nearly five, and even then the whole of the procession, though stopping out briefly, had not arrived in the Square. There were five platforms, the East, North, and West sides of the plinth, and the steps at the East and West corners of the North side of the Square. The speakers met with an enthusiastic reception.

Mr. Alfred Bannister, chairman and organiser of the League, described the demonstration as the most remarkable that London had ever seen. It was a demonstration of countrymen and Londoners who were occupied at some time or other in the course of the year in the English hop industry. He denied that it was a small industry. He challenged any other industry to bring together such an enthusiastic meeting. (Cheers.) It was not a political meeting. There was, in fact, nothing political about it. If it were it would be the Death-knell of the Government.

The League had had no assistance in any shape or form from any political organisation. He had great faith in the Select Committee of the House of Commons which was sitting in regard to this question, and believed that its result would be that some action would be taken in Parliament to save the industry.

Two stowaways on board the Cape Norman were, at Southampton, each fined £10.

The members of the National Fire Brigade Union will pay a tene-day visit to Scarborough in July.

During a storm at Weymouth one cow and four lambs were killed by lightning.

In a case at Southwark, it was

stated that the two parents and six children occupied one small bedroom.

Mr. G. D. Blanchard has been appointed to the Lindsey County Council agent under the Small Holdings Act.

Three "illuminists" appearing in West Bromwich Hippodrome were remanded on a charge of shoplifting.

Mr. F. W. Sherwood has been appointed Recorder of Worcester in the place of Mr. R. H. Amphlett, K.C.

Match opposition has been raised at Great Yarmouth to the proposed introduction of tax-taxis.

For a savage assault on the police, Ben Marshall, 16, of Nottingham, was sentenced to prison for six months.

Dr. J. H. Butterworth has been appointed medical superintendent of schools for the County of Lancashire.

Minnie Newton was remanded at Cross, charged with unlawfully wounding Ellen Hough, a neighbour.

Two deaths occurred at Barnsley to young children, who set themselves on fire when playing with matches.

The new recreation ground at Barnsley, Bolton, given by Lord Ellerton, is to be opened next week.

Wm. Plant, a retired publican, was found strangled at his residence at Leicester.

Penalties aggregating £37 10s. were imposed at Lancaster upon six motorists for exceeding the speed limit.

Pte. Oldaker was wrestling with a friend when he was struck by his bayonet and died. Inquest verdict: Misadventure.

Mrs. Rose Cunningham was instantly killed by falling down the steps at Barrow. Inquest verdict: Accidental death.

As the result of a fall from his horse, Dr. Boare, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, is suffering from concussion of the spine.

Queen Maud of Norway and the Princess of Wales have sent gifts of flowers to brighten the wards of the West Norfolk and Lynn Hospital.

Lord Andlau has portioned out a

farm of 150 acres among his Dringhouses, in lots varying from five to six acres, at nominal rent.

Col. Clapham, a Manchester merchant and Volunteer officer, has contributed £5,000 to the Manchester and Salford Hospital.

The body of Nellie Heworth, the three-year-old daughter of a collier, was found in the Manchester Ship Canal near Leigh.

THREE MEN IN A BOAT.

SINGULAR ADVENTURES AT BARKING.

The adventures of three men in a boat were heard at Stratford Police Court, yesterday, when Wm. Bullock, 37, of Dagenham, Plumstead, Thos. Ashworth, 34, of Western-nd, Plaistow, and Alfred Barlow, 29, of Gwendoline-avenue, Upton Park, labourers, were charged with being drunk and disorderly, and Barlow further with assaulting Donald Gordon.—The evidence showed that Jas. Gordan, a son of Mr. Donald Gordon, manager of Hewitt's Wharf, at Barking, said prisoners got into a boat fastened to the shore. Telling them they must not take it away, they used "very nice language" and pushed the boat off amidstream. All three were the worse for drink, and as the boat was rocking about, and the men were in some danger, Mr. Gordon called out to them to come ashore. Barlow yelled back, "Where I do come ashore I'll give you police-man." "I'll knock your face in," this referring to Gordon's order to his son to go for a policeman. At last they got close to a yacht, and climbing on this Barlow got ashore. He then rushed at Mr. Gordon, and seizing him by the throat tried to

THROW HIM INTO THE CREEK.

He did, indeed, get prosecutor immersed to his waist, and his companions called out, "Down the boat!"

He returned to the boat, and

Mr. Gordon's son tried to prevent them sailing off, but Barton held an oar in a threatening way, and Fuller lifted a spar. Both father and son were hit, but at last Mr. Gordon, having assisted his husband and son, Gordon with "a bit of timber," disarmed the two men who then got ashore and made off.—P.C. Rawlings said after the affray he saw the three men in the Broadway, Barking, "rolling about, struggling the point, and shouting out one to the other." Passers-by had to get off the path and he, with assistance, arrested them.—The defence was that the men wanted to get to a friend's boat, and it was customary to use adjoining boats for such purposes. All the men declared they were sober. Barlow saying he had only had six or six drinks.—Barlow fined 40s. and costs. Fullerton 10s. and costs, and Ashworth 10s. and costs.

ON THE ETCHELDOW RANGES THE SURREY RIFLE ASSOCIATION HELD A LONG RANGE SHOT.

The conditions of the 12th Battalion to London were held in competition under King's first stage conditions and the highest totals secured were those of Capt. Spence 92, Pte. Fox 82, Capt. Kitson 90, and Capt. Ward 83.

On the ranges of the N.R.A. at Blythe

the prize meeting of the 12th Battalion to London was held in competition under King's first stage conditions. The highest totals secured were those of Capt. Spence 92, Pte. Fox 82, Capt. Kitson 90, and Capt. Ward 83.

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On the ranges of the N.R.A. at Blythe

INDOOR GAMES AND PASTIMES.

NOTES, PROBLEMS, & PUZZLES.

BY OUR OWN SPECIALISTS.

CARDS.

(By E. B. TURNER)

I have received answers to the various problems from "Buckingham Bridge Bridge" (you see it was my best writing). Two problems were passed last week, W. J. Palmer (known as the "Puffin" of 24") and Morris-Cribbage. I corrected the "puffin" (as it was passed last week), W. J. Palmer (known as the "Puffin" of 24") and Morris-Cribbage.

H. Clement (Thanks for two problems, but I have published both before). Vater (that is the worst of that sort of problem; see notes re correction). Morris-Cribbage (see note for "Buckingham Bridge" problem). I have no note re "bridge" problem, though I have published it. I put up with G. Clarke (who has published it before). Thanks for sending it. Joe Wilson (will teach, Rutherford, & Goldsworthy will use). I have received the following from Bert Palmer: "A very interesting note on the Cribbage that you have given in 'Cribbage in that Way' may be of interest. I have observed lately that twice you answered an inquiry with the reply—'Score 40', and I am wondering whether the inquiry related to the six cards 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6. A little time back I was asked how many points such cards scored, and I naturally gave 40. I was informed that 16 was the total score, and that 'The Sporting Life' had, when applied to the subject, supposed the 44 contention. You can imagine how my amazement soon passed, when I learned that in some parts, Cribbage is played with five cards in hand, and the turn-up is cards. All the six cards mentioned in the recent five cards turn-up only. Thus with cards 4, 5, 6, 6 and 8 you proceed as follows—

First 4 with 5, 6, 6 and 8 = 24
Second 4 with 5, 6, 6 and 8 = 24
First 6 with 4, 4, 6 and 8 = 24
Second 6 with 4, 4, 6 and 8 = 24
First 6 with 4, 4, 6 and 8 = 24
Second 6 with 4, 4, 6 and 8 = 24

Total 44

It therefore (as I suspect) your correspondent's query was, I estimated, the people's "Score 14," though to my mind ridiculous, might satisfy him."

I myself wondered why so many readers lately asked me the score of 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, especially as it is not a hand I recognised. Cribbage Doubtless the above explains it. Two weeks ago I published the following note from Mr. W. J. Palmer: "With card 4 played, 6, 2, 6, 5, 4, 4, there was only one run of three, and that was not done in. Of course, if I did send in any such reply I can only account for it by (I hope) a temporary mental aberration, with the cards as printed there is one run of 5 and 2 does come in. I have not Mr. W. J. Palmer's note now, but I would repeat his question. I should be pleased. But as far as I can remember, now the third card was not a six, but some breaking card, most probably an eight, which my bad writing caused the printer to set up as a 6. That sort of run in the kind which I am always being asked to give decision about, and on which I have a special article some months ago, pointing out how to score it. Several correspondents have pointed out the error to me, for which I thank them. I have had another letter, which I am sorry I cannot print, as the author states in it he does not wish it published, which might have been inspired by the above error, only he has a special construction of the "run" in the same pen. The writer goes for me" to the most refreshing fashion, and as I like every one to speak out their mind, I am sure it will act on me as an excellent tonic. I may differ with him and do not consider the question of the defensive spade declaration solved by his "line of sight" nor can I agree with him that it is a good idea. I know of no good book, but I mention it because he is very down on the "silly Cribbage problems, and says I should give bands at Cribbage and how they should be played, etc. Now I find I get answers to problems and problems sent to me from all over the world, but still my readers prefer it. I would give this up, as I would not be able to answer all the questions. Several correspondents pointed out the error in answer to W. Cockerton. I have written to him in my notes.

Editor—Re. H. S.—Hand 1: Diamonds at the start. Hand 2: I should not redouble myself as one of you out, and your opponents would wait and make it on the wrong side. Ouse (Baldon-on-Bridge)—In 6d. at any bookster. Bert Palmer—(1) When a player does not hold a trump (2) "Puffed" was a misprint for "passed." (3) None.

CHESS.

(By T. F. LAWRENCE.)

A keenly contested struggle took place on Friday, May 8, at the "Moors" on Cemetery Lane, to decide who the best of the End-Game and Gambit Clubs for the division of the London Chess Association. Arrangements had been made to increase the number of boards to 40, and each club had made strenuous efforts to win the field their strongest possible. Scoring was at first very slow, but Lawrie slowly drew ahead and after the unfinished game had been adjudicated by "The People" the result was decided as End-Game, 22; Hampstead, 17. It is noticeable that on the additional 20 boards there were 19 all, the match being decided on the first 10. Much interest was evinced in the match and the games were closely followed by a large number of spectators.

The Championship of the City of London Club has resulted in favour of Mr. T. F. Lawrence, who takes first prize with a score of 14½. Mr. W. Ward being second with 14 points, and Mr. Wainwright third with 13. Then come Mr. Uber with 11 and Mr. J. H. Blake with 10, both with one game to play. Mr. J. A. Savage has won the Macclesfield Cup, the Mr. Russell Cup, and Mr. F. Gibbs the Mr. Ward Cup, and

Play in the match now in progress at Victoria between Trichman and Rubinstein has resulted in Trichman winning the first game, a Four Knight Game, 10½ moves. Rubinstein the second, a Grunfeld Gambit decided; while the third was adjourned after a five hour struggle. Trichman has the better position.

Seven von Rothchild has declared the two unfinished games in the Anglo-American Cable Match, Blackburne v. Hodges and Richmond v. Delmar, to be drawn, and the final score—

For the second year in succession the hon. secretary, Miss Hooke, has won the Championship of the Ladies Chess Club.



WHITE—None

WHITE—K at K10; B at K8; E at K10; F at K10; G at K10; H at K10; I at K10; J at K10; K at K10.

BLACK—K at K5; K1 at Q15; P at Q14; Q15; K15; K2; K4; K5; K6; K7.

WHITE—K at K10; K1 at Q15; P at Q14; K15; K2; K4; K5; K6; K7.

WHITE—K at K10; K1 at Q15; P at Q14; K15; K2; K4; K5; K6; K7.

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WHITE—K at K10; K1 at Q

WIDOW'S ADVISER. ROTTEN ROW SCENE

TRUSTED HIM WITH HER AFFAIRS.

A curious story was told before Justice Bray and a common jury in the case of Thomson v. Moore and others, in which the plaintiff, the widow of an Army officer, became entitled to be married again. The defendant, however, was broken off, when plaintiff removed from with Kensington to St. Margaret's-Thames, she allowed a friend of fiancé to be her confidential adviser, with consequences that led to present proceedings. Mr. Stuart Bevan appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Moore was for the defence.—Mr. Stuart Bevan stated that the plaintiff was Mrs. Edith Mary Thomson, a



MRS. THOMSON. MRS. CHECKETTS.

widow of St. Margaret's-on-Thames, and defendant were Mr. Challis Moore and Mr. Wm. Smith. Plaintiff's claim was for the return of certain furniture, china, and household effects which were her property, and were stored on her account by defendant. Mr. Challis Moore, in January, 1906, in his name, at Taylor's Furniture Repository, Twickenham. The defendant, Mr. Wm. Smith, claimed he was entitled to that furniture. Mr. Challis Moore had entered no defence in these proceedings, and judgment had gone against him for the return of the furniture or its value, £250. Messrs. Taylor and Sons, who kept a furniture repository, were made parties to the action originally, because there were proceedings by way of an injunction. They had given an undertaking, however, not to part with the furniture until the trial of the action. The only defendant now before the jury was Mr. Wm. Smith. — Mrs. Edith Mary Thomson, the plaintiff, said she was a widow, and resided at Napoleon-rd., St. Margaret's-on-Thames. Her late husband had been an officer in the Connaught Rangers. He obtained his commission during the South African war. He died in 1900. She was engaged to be married to Mr. Byrne in 1906, when she was living at Drayton-ardens. — Mr. Stuart Bevan: Was not engagement broken off under circumstances owing to difficulties in which Mr. Byrne and himself? Yes, in December, 1906. Witness said she was introduced to Mr. Moore by Mr. Moore in November, 1906.

He had no one to advise her business matters. Mr. Moore undertook to do so, and she had implicit confidence in him. — corroborated counsel's statement to the arrangements made in regard to the furniture and the conditions under which she was induced to take the power of attorney. Her sum at the time amounted to £200. Mr. Moore told her she must trust him, as he was working for her benefit, and she believed him. When she heard money was to be advanced on the furniture, she wired to Mr. Moore, "On no account must money be advanced on my furniture." — reply she received was: "Cheer up, don't believe anything you hear, just me." — Mr. Macoun (cross-examining): I suppose you are able to appreciate the character of Mr. Challis Moore? Now I am. (Laughter.) Neither Trusted Nor Mistrusted. Mr. Macoun, for the defence, said that his client, Mr. Smith, had acted in a bona fide manner, having on that

Mr. Wm. Smith, Kynaston-rd., said he was a care-house man, and married on a pension at Twickenham. He advanced £100 on the furniture, which Mr. Moore said was property, under a power of attorney. — Mr. Moore said Mrs. Thomson was in Nice and he would wire to her the next day he showed witness the power of attorney. — His lordship asked witness if he believed it could come by post the next day from Nice? — Witness said he did not know where Nice was. He knew letters came the next day from Amsterdam. (Laughter.) — Cross-examined: Did you consider Mr. Moore was an honest man? Yes, I bought the furniture and thought I was well advised. — Did you trust or mistrust him? — Well, I did not trust him and I did not mistrust him. (Laughter.) — Witness said it was a conversation he had with an solicitor's clerk that caused him to become suspicious and go to Mrs. Checketts. — The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, and his lordship gave judgment against both Moore and Smith, the latter to return the goods or their value, £250.

A new submarine was successfully launched at Barrow.

ATHLETICS.

THE STADIUM.

QUEEN'S PARK HARRIERS' MEETING.

Good Sport and Interesting Wrestling.

The Queen's Park athletics are well congratulated on establishing the first Saturday Stake at the Shepherd's Bush Stadium for their athletic meeting.

That a local club whose members have well trodden the ground the exhibition is now built upon should hold the first ever meeting is of great interest. The programme provided was a fitting one for the occasion. splendid entries were obtained for the various events, and the spectators witnessed the wrestling, proved a great attraction. The Barriers of the City Police won the Heavy Weight Championship, beating Nixon, Hammarstrom, A.W.C., by two falls to nil. During the progress of the sports Miss Eliza Giese gave a pleasing display of Swedish diving, the Finland champion being the first to do so. The international scratch race attracted several well-known athletes, but with J. E. Dakin among the runners the result was never in doubt, the Southern Counties cross country champion winning easily. The Horse Hill Harringers added another win to their recent victories, but a desperate race took place for second honours amongst the competing clubs, resulting in a dead heat between the Polytechnic and Essex Beagles.

The 100 yards was 40m. 34c. Details—100 Yards Open Handicap—Winners 60 yards start, time 10.35. Heat 2, F. Marshall, Blackheath H., 8m. 10.35. Heat 3, S. G. Wheeler, Queens Park H., 10.35. Heat 4, O. A. V. Connolly, L.H.H., 7m. 10.25. Heat 5, G. Gibbons, S.L.H., 24. time 10.35. Heat 6, G. Bright, Tooting A.C., 7m. 10.35. Heat 7, F. G. Curtis, Polytechnic, 6m. 10.45. Heat 8, F. J. B. Hosking, Horn Hill H., 8m. 10.25. Heat 9, P. W. Francis, Herne Hill H., 8m. 10.35. Heat 10, W. C. Willis, Highgate H., 8m. 10.25. Second round—J. Marshall, 1. G. A. Connolly, 2. Won by half a yard. Final heat—F. G. Curtis, 2. G. Bright, 3. F. J. B. Hosking. 2. Won easily. Third.

100 Yards Members Handicap—C. A. Marshall, 100 yards start, 1. W. H. Hazel, 45; 2. T. Green, 40. 3. Won by 2 yards; one yard between second and third. Final heat—C. A. Marshall, 100 yards start, 1. W. H. Hazel, 45; 2. T. Green, 40. 3. Won by 2 yards; one yard between second and third. Final heat—C. A. Marshall, 100 yards start, 1. F. Hayes, 55; 2. D. Bullock, H.H.H., 55; 3. F. Hayes, 55.

Half Mile Novices—H. Spratt, Lion Wheelers, 35 yards start, 1. F. Hayes, 67; 2. F. J. Martin, Redhill and Reigate H., 70. 3. Won easily. Time, 1min 58sec.

Two Miles Walking Handicap—L. New, Herne Hill H., 100 yards start, 1. D. Macmillan, Polytechnic H., 90; 2. T. J. Eaton, Kinnington H., 15. 3. Won by 20s. 15yds between 2nd and 3rd. Time, 1min 12.16sec.

800 Yards Open Bicycle Handicap—F. G. Hamlin, Putney A.C., 20; 2. F. Hayes, 20. 3. Won by 4yds. 5yds between 2nd and 3rd. Time, 1min 56sec.

Two Miles Walking Handicap—L. New, Herne Hill H., 100 yards start, 1. D. Macmillan, Polytechnic H., 90; 2. T. J. Eaton, Kinnington H., 15. 3. Won by 20s. 15yds between 2nd and 3rd. Time, 1min 12.16sec.

800 Yards Open Handicap—Final Heat—F. G. Hamlin, Putney A.C., 20; 2. F. Hayes, 20. 3. Won by 4yds. 5yds between 2nd and 3rd. Time, 1min 56sec.

100 Yards Open Handicap—C. A. Marshall, 100 yards start, 1. W. H. Hazel, 45; 2. T. Green, 40. 3. Won by 2 yards; one yard between second and third. Final heat—C. A. Marshall, 100 yards start, 1. F. Hayes, 55; 2. D. Bullock, H.H.H., 55; 3. F. Hayes, 55.

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One Mile Open Cycle Handicap—F. Hayes, 100 yards start, 1. F. Hayes, 67; 2. D. Bullock, H.H.H., 67; 3. F. Hayes, 67.

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THE LONDON ROUNDABOUT.
XII.—EXTRA TURNS.

By CHRIS.

Every one of us, man or woman, has fallen at some time or the other beneath the glamour of the footlights, and turned himself as an Irving or a second Shakespeare. If every man has not written a play, he at least has thought he could do it equally as well, if not better, than any of our leading playwrights. The same applies to acting; even the most modest of our players have at periods of effervescent self-confidence fancied themselves equal to an Ellen Terry or a George Alexander. However, despite their legitimate attractions of the stage proper, it is its more cosmopolitan and bigger relative, the music-hall stage, which draws the larger crowd of would-be Dan Leno and Harry Lauder, and produces those individual tragedies known as extra turns.

I may at once state that my sympathy on the whole leans towards the extra turn, especially after what I have witnessed during the past two or three weeks. It was my lot to be present at a matinee where the behaviour of the audience towards the trembling and, in consequence, not over-confident aspirant to variety honours was positively brutal. I venture to suggest that hardly one member of that jiving assembly was conversant with the English sporting cry of "Fair play!" This is not as it should be; in fact, I much prefer the more drastic methods of the lower class hells of New York, where, if the would-be star, who is generally listened to with respectful attention, begins to pall on the nerves of the audience, there is voiced an earnest request for the stage manager to throw on "the hook," and almost immediately a hook of cane attached to a rope is thrown round the surprised singer, and he is hatched off the stage at lightning speed.

At times the interpolations of the Cockney audiences are really funny. I was at a matinee when a slim lady, with a voice to match, appeared, clad in white satin. She sang in a consummate, canary-sort of voice about some love trouble which greatly disturbed her heart and bosom. She grew so plaintive over it that a small boy in the gallery, whose sympathy was stirred to its depths, feelingly inquired, during a pause in the song, "Ain't you well?"

Sometimes the budding artist who has failed and the audience are in full agreement over the matter. For instance, I knew a young man of independent means who some few years ago was always hanging round the bar of the old Royal Music-hall and begging for a trial turn at one of their popular matinées. One after-

Ain't you well?



Fetch the Hook!

noon, to our intense astonishment, he appeared on the stage clad in military uniform, bejewelled with a most formidable cavalry sword, which would rattle and slide out of its scabbard every moment, and when not engaged in this disconcerting occupation it wilfully and diabolically tried to curl round the young fellow's ankles with the fell intention of tripping him up. His spur, of extra large pattern, acted as two attendant demons on the malevolently active blade. A burst of generous applause greeted the appearance of his acrobatics. Then, bowing to the audience like a step-ladder with a pain in its back, he started on that moss-grown favourite of the reciter, "The Charge of the Light Brigade." He charged along the first verse all right, but at the finish of his second, he mixed up his artillery, and forgot where his guns were placed. He thoughtfully scratched the back of his head, and there was the customary pause. It was broken by a man with a careworn and meditative face, who leant over the edge of the circle. "Get off!" he said, in a weary voice. "Thank you," promptly answered the reciter of Tennyson's immortal poem. "I will. Gentlemen, good afternoon." And, packing his decorative iron-work under his arm, he gracefully disappeared for ever from the music-hall stage.

I well recollect a particular and somewhat popular music-hall agent once inviting me, with one or two others, to another matinee at the same hall. It was for the purpose of noticing one of those harmonious picnics in which a number of gentlemen of odd sizes and whiskers who are more or less in possession of a voice, bench themselves up under such typical names as "The Six Clinging Blacksmiths," "The Eight Harmonious Organ Grinders," "The Ten Buzzing Bees," or "The Twelve Syrups with Treacle Voices." As far as my memory serves me, his troupe were known to fame as "The Nine Tuneful Throstles." We forgathered—the agent, another Pressman (a firm believer in the Royal's Old Porth and myself. In those days everybody met,

in the bar on a level with the stage, and at those particular matinées kept up an animated and a noisy discussion on stage matters. On this occasion the agent, moved by business enthusiasm, and the other Pressman, moved by "Old Port," immured themselves in the throes of a heated argument, and so interesting was the subject that when a larger volume of sound than usual rose from the stage and interrupted the flow of reason, the agent, growing vexed, said, "Hang those fellows on the stage; they make such a noise that one can't hear himself speak." It was his own turn. It was too late to rectify matters, and "The Nine Tuneful Throstles" dissolved into nothingness.

Unfortunately, the stage manager and the musical conductor, as a rule, share between them a mighty and overwhelming contempt for the extra turn. Probably they grow like it, for when one considers that the successful percentage is hardly one in a

What about our resin?



The Charge of the Light Brigade.

Hundred of the ever-swelling army of splattering geniuses, there is perhaps some excuse for them. It is not as it should be, and it must always be remembered that patience brings its own reward.

This attitude of the stage manager was forcibly brought home to me the other evening when I was behind the scenes of a popular hall (it was at one time the home of classic drama), when a fair-like lady, clad in a pink gauze skirt and tights (she was an extra) pushed past me to rub her feet in the resin-box. (A note to the uninitiated: A square tablet of wood with edges to it, in which repose powdered resin, which the dancers put their feet on to prevent slipping when performing a move that is usually difficult pas-de-deuil.) I think she had visited the resin-box during my wait of an hour about sixty times before she voiced her indignation aloud. "Look, 'ere," she said, addressing the stage-manager, who rejoiced in a vacant expression, with a pair of eyes generally designated when they adorn rabbits as "flipped," when I am going on. That's wot I want to know. Do you recognise that I've been 'ere two ours an' a 'arf, and that you've been a-wastin' of my time?" A wave of supreme indignation surged through the frame of the trembling stage manager, then burst in the apple of his snowy throat. "Wastin' your time, eh! What about our bloomin' resin?"

I still, however, stand by my first opinion that the extra turn should have a fair chance. Many a promising man and woman have given a show on the assurance that certain influential agents and managers would be present. In nine cases out of ten mod of the influential ones have been absent. To these gentlemen I commend the example of Mr. Oswald Stoll. Wherever the show may be, however humble it is, in the case of the halls he almost invariably makes it a rule to sit out the whole of the show and take notes thereon. I don't say he has discovered any remarkable genius up to the present, but he has undoubtedly fostered anybody who has shown anything like a gift for the stage. I must give my straight opinion on one subject: the bulk of the members of the legitimate stage have quite failed to obtain a firm footing on the variety boards. The reason is that variety talent must be of a spontaneous and concise character, and my contention is that it will only be found amongst those whose sole ambition is to score off their own bat. Therefore, I conclude this roundabout paper with a plea for the fair hearing of the extra turn.

RUSKIN PARK EXTENSION.

The Bishop of Southwark headed a deputation, which waited on the Camberwell Borough Council, in support of the scheme to obtain twelve acres of land adjoining Ruskin Park for use as a playing-field at a cost of £24,000. Of this amount £19,250 has already been subscribed. A joint meeting of the Works Committee and the General Purposes Committee of the Camberwell Borough Council recommended that £1,000 should be contributed. It was in support of this recommendation that the Bishop's deputation appeared. In the same, the Camberwell Municipal Association sent a deputation, for whom Mr. Priest, the secretary, was the spokesman. A long discussion followed, but eventually the recommendation to subscribe £1,000 was, on a division, carried by five votes.

DIVORCE COURT.

A CURATE'S WIFE'S SAD STORY.

Acts of cruelty were alleged against the Rev. Edwd. Champion Webb Hannan, by his wife, Mrs. Mary Baily Hannan, who asked for a judicial separation from him. There was no defence. In stating the case for Mrs. Hannan, Mr. Wilcock said that the parties were married in 1888 at St. Stephen's Church, Upper Mount-st., Dublin. Respondent was a clergyman of the Church of England. At the time of the marriage he held a curacy in Dublin, and since that time had held livings in England, but he squandered what money he had. He went from place to place, and ran into debt. Later he gave up the Church for a short period, and went for journalism. He took to drink, and for some while his conduct was terrible towards his wife. The former he gave up drink, and later, returning to the Church, had to give up one curacy after another owing to getting into debt and the bailiffs being put into the house. Dr. Horrocks, of Brook-st., Sloane-square, said petitioner was suffering from complete nervous breakdown, owing to the treatment she had received.

Insane With Drink.

Mrs. Hannan, in her evidence, said that during the whole of her marriage her husband's conduct had been very cruel. Before the marriage her relatives paid off his debts. In 1896 he left her with her parents and went to London, and when she rejoined him she found he had become very dissipated, and had given way to drink. On one occasion, while they were living at Albert Mansions, Battersea Park, respondent locked himself in the room with her and attempted to strangle himself. Sometimes he was quite insane with drink, and in 1898 was arrested for fighting with the police. More than once he held the child over the fire. Mr. Wilcock: What did you do? Petitioner: I did not dare to interfere, in case he should drop the boy into the fire. Continuing, petitioner said that while at Albert Mansions she was often

Without Food and Firing.

In 1901 Mr. Hannan obtained a curacy, but forfeited it through debt. Some time later they returned to Ireland, and while there she had to undergo an operation, after which her husband was very violent, and she went into her sister's room in a fainting condition. In 1906 they again came to London and lived in Tipton-street. While there, respondent once more took to drink, and witness frequently had to escape from the bedroom. One night he returned home very late, in a state of intoxication. Their child was ill at the time, and respondent tried to get into the boy's bed. Witness prevented him, and he was very violent and abusive. When under the influence of drink he had wrongfully accused her of trying to kill the child. Miss Sarah Adair, petitioner's sister, corroborated the statements as to respondent's cruelty. His lordship granted Mrs. Hannan a judicial separation, with costs, and the custody of the child.

WIFE'S DECEPTION.

Magistrate Awarded £250 Damages.

Mr. Arthur Campbell Irons, a resident magistrate in Southern Nigeria, asked for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Mary Hannah Irons, who was described as an actress, on account of her misconduct with Mr. Stephen Newcombe Valentine. The wife did not appear, and Mr. Bayford, who represented co-respondent, stated that he could not put his client into the box to deny the charge. Damages were agreed at £250.—Mr. Willis, for petitioner, said that the parties were married on May 23, 1906, at St. Giles's Registry Office, and on June 16 Mr. Irons had to go back to take up his duties as resident magistrate in Southern Nigeria. From that time he had not lived with his wife. Before the marriage Mrs. Irons was on the stage, but the husband thought it better for her to give up her profession, and arranged to allow her £25 a month while he was away.

RETURN TO THE STAGE.

In August, 1906, he heard from his wife that she had taken a part in the play called "Veronique." He replied that he was very disappointed and annoyed, but that he could not ask her to break her contract, though he must not go on the stage any more after it was concluded. In 1907 he heard from her that she absolutely refused to give up the stage. It appeared that she made the acquaintance of co-respondent at her mother's home in Portobello-nd., Maida Vale. When the husband came home on Jan. 23 last he found that the respondent was not at her mother's. Eventually he traced her, and discovered that she was living with the co-respondent at Unwin-mansions, Queen's Club Gardens.

A TAMIL BOY'S EVIDENCE

—Mr. Irons having given evidence, Tolonto, a servant of the co-respondent, was called. He said he was a Tamil, and a difficulty arose about swearing him.—His lordship suggested that as petitioner was a magistrate he should swear the witness.—Mr. Irons asked in what form he should swear, and Tolonto replied that he would take the oath on the Koran. No Koran, however, is kept in the High Court, and there was another hitch in the proceedings.

Eventually his lordship solved the difficulty by directing that the Tamil boy should affirm in the ordinary way with uplifted hand.—Jos. McKenna, a private detective, who served the divorce papers on respondent and co-respondent, told the Court that Mr. Valentine said to him, referring to Mrs. Irons, "She is an actress. She is my wife, and she is always going to be my wife. I am no cad, though there are some."

£250 DAMAGES.

—Mr. Irons was recalled to prove that co-respondent admitted knowing that Mrs. Irons was a married woman. His wife's stage name, he said, was Jessie Cristee.—His lordship granted the petitioner a decree nisi with costs, and the jury assessed the damages at the sum agreed upon.—It was arranged that the £250 damages should be paid at the rate of £10 a month.

WOMAN OF DEATH.

LAPORTE MURDER STORIES.

In the Probate Division, before Justice Bagnarey Denne and a common jury, the litigation concerning the property of the late Mrs. Marie Rebecca Bey, formerly of Brooklands, Old Trinity Hill, Jersey, was continued. Mrs. Bey died in London on Oct. 23, 1906, aged 84, leaving an estate valued about £18,000 and a will dated Aug. 15, 1900, with two codicils of Nov. 5, 1900, and Aug. 9, 1902. The earlier documents favoured her niece, Mrs. Josephine Marie Constance Rutledge (connected with the Home for Lost and Starving Children, London Town), with reversion to testatrix's nephew, Capt. Harry de Longueville and Capt. John Knox Rutledge (Mrs. Rutledge's husband). All these were defendants to the action, which turned on the validity of the last codicil of Aug. 9, 1902, leaving property valued at about £10,800 to Mr. Jno. Harold Milton, a solicitor, who propounded all the documents. Only the last codicil was disputed, defendants alleging that plaintiff, Mr. Milton, had used undue influence towards old Mrs. Bey, who at the time of the execution of the codicil was mentally unsound and suffering from delusions concerning her property. Plaintiff denied the allegations made as to the last codicil, which, as a fact, was drawn up by another gentleman, a Jersey solicitor.

Her Mind Wandered.

The first witness for the defence was Mrs. Amelia Deslandes, maid and companion to Mrs. Bey from August, 1902, that lady having met with the serious accident to her head during the previous year. Witness gave details of incidents connected with the household in Jersey to show that Mr. Milton had the management of everything. "Happy Hour Stories" was one of the books the old lady used to read.—Mr. Salter, a Jersey solicitor, represented the different defendants.

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I drove to the barn by the lane beyond the house. There were three inches of snow on the ground, and Mrs. Guinness did not hear me coming. The barn is in a hollow, and she could not see me. After I had put the horse in the stable I walked up the hill and into the yard. As I approached the back porch I saw fresh footprints in the snow. I looked in the direction they led and saw a light out on the side of the hill near the brook. I thought at first it was the Elbe River, and she would ask, "Is the Elbe flowing?" In years past had your mistress lived in Germany? Yes. Did she keep her jewellery in a tin box? Yes. Witness went on to tell how early in 1902 Mr. Milton informed her that deceased had left her an annuity of £30, and he gave her a cheque for £30, a year's payment, as he said she would not receive anything the first year. Just before the last codicil was executed the plaintiff said he would like "Madame" (Mrs. Bey) to sign a paper for him, as he had all the trouble of getting the German money (under her marriage settlement), and did not see why he should not benefit by it.

Fond of Mr. Milton.

When the codicil was brought to be signed by the local solicitor, a Mr. Le Gallais, witness continued, she told him she objected at first, that Mr. Milton wished it. The documents were not read over to the old lady before she signed it. Afterwards Mr. Milton told witness that she must

be obtained.

RETORT COURTEOUS.

A butcher who was granted a summons against his late master at Wood Green, stated that when he asked for his wages his master

punched him on the nose.

Kicked him on the leg.

Tried to "upturn" him.

Hit him in the face with a piece of meat.

Knocked him off his bicycle.

Threw the cycle up in the air.

Jumped on the machine.

OLD LADY'S WILL.

DISPUTE AS TO A CODICIL.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Milton used to visit Jersey. Once Mrs. Milton took away a silk-lined jacket which had been bought for Mrs. Bey. Defendants, Capt. and Mrs. Rutledge, also used to visit deceased.—Was Mrs. Bey fond of Mrs. Rutledge and her husband? Oh, yes.—Cross-examined by Mr. Barnard, K.C. (for plaintiff): When do you say Mrs. Bey was incapable of attending to her own affairs? From September, 1901.—Did she ever say that none of her German money was to go to her brother, Col. de Longueville, or his family? I know as to Col. de Longueville, but I do not know about his family.—When was that? In 1900.—In the same year did she not speak about leaving her property between you and Mr. Milton? I should say no. I fancy I should remember if it had been said.—Mrs. Bey was very fond indeed of Mr. Milton? Very.—Was deceased sometimes bright and clear? Yes, sometimes.—Asked why she wrote plaintiff concerning household matters, witness said she did so because she knew Mrs. Bey always consulted him.

A Friendless Creature.

—Counsel read letters written by deceased in March and April, 1902, to Mr. Milton on business matters. One concluded: "With much gratitude and regret for all the trouble I and my affairs are causing you.—Always sincerely yours, Mrs. R. Bey."

—Justice Bagnarey Denne pointed out that evidently Mrs. Bey could speak French, as well as other languages.—Witness: Yes; she spoke French, German, Italian, and Hindustani.—Later, and counsel, deceased, wrote plaintiff, tendering her thanks for the "unwearied kindness" he had displayed, together with the acumen and talent required in order to bring the German law business to a successful end. The writer concluded: "That you may be blessed for the kindness and skill you have shown to a friendless creature who has none to look to but you for advice.—Always gratefully and affectionately yours, Marie R. Bey."—Further questioned about the signing of the codicil of August, 1902, witness admitted that she must have forgotten a great deal of what took place on that occasion, and was not prepared to swear that the codicil was not made to deceased.—The hearing was adjourned.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S SCHOOL.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, will visit the Duke of York's Military School next Saturday to inspect the boys prior to the transfer of the institution to Dover. To celebrate the Royal visit a reunion luncheon is to be held in the building, at which some hundreds of old boys, including one 80 years of age, who was present at the inspection by King William IV. in 1831, and some score or so of commissioned officers on the active list will also be present. The hon. secretary is Mr. Herbert, D. D. Cathcart, clerk of the school, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

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